

Angolan war refugees in danger of starvation

Cut off from food supplies by rival liberation movements, between 40 and 50 people are dying from starvation every day in northern Angola and half a million people are at risk, diplomatic sources said in Luanda yesterday. Parliament was told that the situation in Angola is likely to get worse and that the capital could become a battleground.

Situation will worsen, Mr Ennals tells MPs

Luanda, July 28—Nearly half a million black Angolans, refugees from the capital of Luanda and tribesmen returning from Zaire, face starvation in northern Angola, western diplomatic sources said today. Church missions in the Carmona Region, 220 miles north of Luanda, reported between 40 and 50 people dying of starvation daily, the source said. Soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), who control the capital, refused permission for emergency food supply trucks to leave for Carmona, a stronghold of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNL).

The Rev Harrison Pike, head of the Baptist Church Mission in Luanda, said he had tried to buy a DC-3 aircraft from East African Airways to fly over the roadblocks with supplies for Carmona.

The Carmona region became a gathering point for refugees and displaced persons earlier this year when thousands of Angolan tribesmen returned after more than a decade of self-exile in Zaire, where they escaped the war between African movements and Portuguese troops.

Black refugees from the fighting in Luanda have also fled to the north after the MPLA took control of the capital.

The British Consul-General said the only foreign mission to leave Luanda yesterday was a 10-man American team. British businessmen and seven diplomats were among 55 persons evacuated to Britain by an RAF VC10.

A spokesman for the American Consulate said there were no immediate plans to close the mission or to have all American residents in Luanda evacuated. He said some Americans will leave on an oil-rig supply ship leaving for Gabon on the West African coast.

Mr Kenneth Auer, the West German Consul, said an aircraft would arrive on Wednesday to evacuate any West Germans wishing to leave but the consulate would remain open. Other diplomats said no other missions intended closing down.

—UPI.
Our Parliamentary Correspondent



President Ford receives a big hug from a small girl who presented flowers to Mrs Ford on their arrival in Warsaw.

Ford-Gierek hopes on Helsinki talks

From Richard Davy
Warsaw, July 28

President Ford arrived in Warsaw today for a visit that is to last about 24 hours. Tomorrow he will visit Cracow and the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz before flying to Helsinki for the summit conference involving 35 nations.

From the airport Mr Ford rode much of the way standing up in an open car with Mr Gierek, the Polish Communist Party leader, waving to crowds which had been marshalled for the occasion. They waved flags and clapped but were relatively subdued. Later the President walked around the picturesque centre of the old town, reconstructed after the war.

Mr Ford recalled an evening spent in a beer cellar when he visited Warsaw many years ago. Security precautions seemed mild and inconspicuous. "No Chicago, no Dallas, no bang-bang", a citizen said. "Only little gangsters in Poland."

There are few if any problems in American-Polish relations at the moment, but there are remarkably intimate links between the two countries. About eight million Americans are of Polish origin, the first ones having arrived in 1608. There are also about 6,000 Americans living in Poland, many of them recent arrivals who find retirement cheaper here.

Polish aircraft are fuller than any others on transatlantic flights. For last year, 43,000 Americans visited Poland and 21,000 Poles visited the United States. Bilateral trade has been

increasing rapidly. Last autumn, Mr Gierek visited the United States and signed a number of agreements, including a statement on principles of relations and an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation.

Since then there have been more visits by scientists, industrialists, and agriculturalists, and more educational and cultural exchanges. A senior American expert on foreign policy recently gave a lecture here in Polish.

Talks between President Ford and Mr Gierek today were mainly about general European problems. In a joint statement issued this evening, they said they regarded the Helsinki conference, which starts on Wednesday, as a "positive contribution to the continuing process of international détente and express their hope that it will be regarded as an historic event."

They agreed that efforts to strengthen political détente should be supplemented by a process of military détente. Mentioning the Vienna talks on arms reductions they expressed their will to achieve progress in these talks.

Budapest, July 28.—Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, began talks with Hungarian officials today, saying there should be progress towards arms cuts in Europe as a sequel to the security conference summit in Helsinki.

"The Helsinki agreements are the achievement of 1975 and the task for 1976 is reducing armaments in Europe," Mr Callaghan said.

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TUC may give Government 3-1 backing in challenge over policies to reduce inflation

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A head-on ideological collision between supporters of the Government-TUC wage restraint policy and those who want completely unrestricted pay bargaining is now inevitable at the Trades Union Congress in five weeks' time.

There will be a composite, deeply critical resolution at the congress that challenges the central theme of the Government's counter-inflation package. Ministers will be hoping that it does not gain more than about 2,500,000 votes out of the 10 million affiliated to the TUC.

Battle lines for the conflict are clearly laid down in the preliminary agenda for the conference, published yesterday, although the final agenda will not reflect all the resolutions put forward. The moderate Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw) calls on unions to back the White Paper, but several white-collar and industrial unions are fighting to undo the policy jointly agreed by the TUC and the Cabinet.

Usdaw's resolution declares that the continuance of the Labour Government in office is of fundamental importance to all workers and suggests that delegates should endorse the TUC General Council's participation in talks with the Government to achieve policies required to reduce the unacceptable rate of inflation.

On present trends, that moderate line is likely to carry the day by about three to one, but a serious challenge to the counter-inflation package is being mounted by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, led by Mr Clive Jenkins.

His union asks the congress to oppose the use of law in collective bargaining, whether by curbing pay protection of employers who break contracts, or the creation of reserve

powers for intervention by the Government. That direct attack is backed up by a second ASTMS resolution, which criticizes the White Paper as 'treason' of the symptoms and not the underlying causes of instability in the United Kingdom economy, and urges a change of direction in economic management.

Further opposition to the social contract, the "undeveloped" version rather than the tighter controls now coming into force, is expressed by the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, whose communist leader, Mr Kenneth Gill, led the fight against wage restraint at last year's congress.

The technical section argues that the social contract has been an interference in free collective bargaining, and asks the unions to go on record as opposing any incomes policy having as its aim wage regulation through intervention from any source. It suggests that only when the chief means of production, distribution and exchange are "socially owned" can economic expansion be planned, creating the necessary conditions for a planned policy on wages and salaries.

The Society of Civil Servants presents a brusque, 13-word formula for approval, that it "opposes any interference with free wage and salary bargaining", and there are other less critical but sceptical resolutions from the Fire Brigades Union, the Society of Post Office Executives, and the Greater London Staff Association.

The National Association of Schoolmasters criticizes the flat-rate 66 pay rise policy, and the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, while broadly endorsing the TUC initiative, states that the general council failed to seek the broadest area of consent within the

Strong team in new try on Everest's worst face

By Ronald Faux

The expedition that leaves London today for the Himalayas is as much an exercise in logistics and attrition as it is an attempt to climb to the highest point of the world by the most difficult route. The south-west face of Everest has already repulsed five expeditions. What the leader of the latest team, Chris Bonington, believes is that by sending out a bigger, stronger team with better and tougher equipment and backed by larger support parties this stubborn and totally remote corner of the world will be conquered.

"Nothing is impossible", Mr Bonington declared with stout determination. "It is just a question of coming up with the right plan and the right equipment at the right time." Even so, in the face of Everest's objective dangers and wild, capricious weather above the critical 26,000 ft level, the chances of success for the £100,000 attempt are probably less than even. The cost is underwritten by Barclays Bank International.

The expedition has 18 climbers, most of whom have been to Everest once before and three who have been to the mountain twice. A lot is known about the route they will take; the real difficulties are not expected to start until climbers reach a steep band of rock at 27,000 ft which until now has proved impassable. They will be starting earlier and with luck and reasonable post-monsoon weather may complete some groundwork ahead of the normal climbing season.

In the warmth of Mr Bonington's study, and using photographs, the climbers have taken the difficult section to pieces, rock by rock, learning all they could from previous failures and choosing a different strategy to reach the relatively easy ground above the band. But Mr Bonington is under no illusions that all may be different on the day.

The aim will be to attack the band of rock at its narrowest edge nearer the centre of the face, unlike previous attempts. "If this works and a camp can be established and supplied at 28,000 ft we shall definitely be in with a strong chance," he said. If the weather follows its most predictable pattern the likelihood is that the less steep ground leading to the summit may be plastered with well consolidated snow, providing a frozen clearway to the top.

To many of the climbers, including Chris Bonington, the south-west face of Everest is not the ideal mountain either aesthetically or as a climb to enjoy. An enormous and powerful team was needed, with several tons of equipment to build the slender pyramid of climbing power which may succeed. "There is no other way. But as far as the climbing goes it is just another big face", Mr Bonington observed, "an untidy heap of eigerwands tottering, unstable, scarred by avalanches and starved of air."

Most of the climbers would admit that they prefer mountains that are not so high. It was not the danger. One accepted that as part of the sport and can minimize it to a large extent. "It is just a rather ugly and exhausting mountain", one said.

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Amin call for 'total liberation'

From Nicholas Ashford
Kampala, July 28

President Amin of Uganda today called for the expulsion of South Africa and Israel from the United Nations. In a warmly applauded speech at the opening session of the Organization of African Unity summit he said: "Anyone who disobeys the law must be disciplined."

The Ugandan leader also called for the total liberation of the African continent. If South Africa and Rhodesia were not prepared to accept immediate majority rule "then we must face them militarily", he said to the cheers of the African and Arab delegates attending the week-long meeting.

However, President Amin emphasized that he was not "against whites" whom, he said, could continue to live peacefully in Africa as long as they were prepared to accept black majority rule.

OAU ministers meet, page 5

Stonehouse attempt to get bail fails

By Peter Hennessy

Mr John Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall, North, was refused bail yesterday by Sir Frank Milton, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, after a 45-minute hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Sir Frank said Mr Stonehouse had not produced any new facts since he appeared before Mr Justice Kerr in chambers at the High Court last Monday. He was remanded in custody until next Monday. Mr Stonehouse faces 21 charges of forgery, conspiracy and fraud involving £172,000.

Mr Stonehouse, whose fiftieth birthday it was, was not represented by lawyers at yesterday's hearing. Looking fit and relaxed, he spoke for more than half an hour, giving the reasons why he should be released on bail to make a statement to the Commons.

Speaking in the third person for much of the time, he said the prosecution was determined to prevent him from addressing

the Commons because he had unfavourable revelations to make about the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Scotland Yard. Copies of the book describing his experiences, kept in a safe at Scotland Yard, contained information "which must be revealed to the public at large", he said.

"The statement I am going to make in the House of Commons will include information about the activities of Scotland Yard and the DPP that occurred long before these charges and the offence relating to these charges. That is why Scotland Yard is trying to hush them up," he said.

He added that an MP was responsible to his electorate and had the right to attend the House to perform his duties. Any attempt to prevent him from addressing the Commons was an offence under the Contempt of Parliament Act.

Sir Frank interrupted Mr Stonehouse several times to ask him to confine his remarks to

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Dr Soares sees threat to freedom

Lisbon, July 28.—Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, called today for the creation of a "government of national salvation" to head off the danger of a communist dictatorship in Portugal.

In an obvious reference to General Spínola, the Prime Minister, Dr Soares said such a government would have to be built round "a non-controversial figure" and guarantee Western-style democracy and press freedom.

He told a press conference that General Spínola could rely on the support of only the Communist and Marxist parties, which represented 18 per cent of the electorate.

President Costa Gomes today cancelled plans to attend the European summit in Helsinki, a spokesman said.

Shortly after the announcement the President received Major Melo Antunes, whose position as Foreign Minister has been in doubt since he boycotted a meeting of the Armed Forces' Movement last week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight the major had not resigned.—Reuters and UPI.

Leading article, page 13

India is holding 6,229 detainees

Amnesty International said yesterday that on July 18, the latest date for which figures are available, the Indian authorities were holding 6,229 detainees.

This figure is believed to have increased appreciably in the past 30 days. During this period Mr Kuldip Nayyar, editor of the Indian Express news service and Delhi correspondent of The Times, was detained. The Government has given no reason. Amnesty say they can find a record of only three releases since the imposition of the emergency measures.

Pakistan saddened, page 5

Mr Mellish apologizes over the three double-vote MPs

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The Commons was not in a mood yesterday to take too seriously the case of the three Labour MPs who last week voted both the Yes and No lobbies in an unsuccessful attempt to get a quorum.

The division, which resulted in no quorum, in spite of the double voting, was on a petition of the Attorney General asking that the House should give permission for Hansard to be quoted during the proceedings.

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Our Parliamentary Correspondent

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£74m European aid for British steel and coal

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Britain's steel and coal industries are to receive a cash injection from Europe of more than £74m. The cash is to be used for new investment and for grants to alleviate the effects of redundancy.

The British Steel Corporation will receive three loans totalling £60.7m and grants of £329,000. The coal industry's share will be loans and grants totalling £12.6m.

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Councils immune from bankruptcy

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Fears that local authorities might go bankrupt were firmly dismissed yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Pollard, president of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. There could be no New York-type crisis in Britain, he said. A local authority could always get money by using its statutory powers to borrow on account of revenue not yet received.

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Sir Keith Joseph blames planners

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Sir Keith Joseph, chief Conservative policy-maker, attacked planners and the planning system yesterday. He said strict controls led inevitably to an artificial land shortage, inflated values, and speculation. He also argued that rent control and security for tenants caused the amount of rented accommodation to diminish.

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Three people die in blazing car on the A74

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Three people died in a blazing car on the A74 Glasgow-Carlisle road yesterday. The vehicle was travelling south when it was involved in a collision with an articulated lorry about five miles from Beattock Summit.

Both vehicles caught fire; the lorry driver escaped but the car travellers were trapped. The police said the bodies had not yet been identified.

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HOME NEWS

Land speculation is caused by planning, Sir Keith Joseph says

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A sharp attack on the planning system and those who operate it came yesterday from Sir Keith Joseph, a former Minister of Housing and Local Government and now the Conservative Party's chief policy-maker.

Land shortage was born of demographic and economic expansion but was nurtured by planners, he suggested. They had ignored the economic effects of their actions. "The delays and tergiversations of planners are responsible for waste of good building land in many cities, now lying blighted under burnt-out cars and scrap heaps", he said.

"Many people object to the fact that the planning system is a system of planning consent, as if the only issues were moral ones. But they have no right to demand strict controls and then in the very next breath express pious horror when strict controls lead to shortage and inflated land values."

"It is the artificial shortage that makes the fortune. Do planners really recognize this, or do they operate in an economic vacuum?"

Sir Keith was delivering the keynote address to a joint conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Civic Trust, organized as part of European Architectural Heritage Year. Predictably, perhaps, he pinpointed "the death-dealing infection at the centre of our heritage problems" as the concentration of power and responsibility in government.

80,000 people moved into east Midlands in year

By a Staff Reporter

The east Midlands gained 9,650 people by migration from the rest of Britain in the year before the 1971 census, a report from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says today.

In that year nearly 80,000 people moved into the region and fewer than 70,000 left. Of the 3,390,220 inhabitants at the time of the census, 366,100, or 11 per cent, had moved house in the previous 12 months.

The largest number of immigrants, 7,290, came from the South-east, more than half of them from Greater London.

In the year before the census about 18 per cent of the immigrants came from outside

"More and more punitive taxation on top of inflation is making it harder and harder for people to do what they would like to do, conserve and use", he said. "Now new instruments of destruction are being forged. Insensitive and excessive capital taxation is threatened cumulatively on top of punitive direct taxes."

"If we wish for a climate in which cherishing and creating will occur naturally then we must look to private resources. Lower taxes will encourage massive and widespread enthusiasm to maintain our heritage in use."

"We should seek ways to enable more and more people to choose and buy their own homes, and in more cases than now have them designed, or to choose and use their own homes rather than to queue for whatever the council one day makes available."

Deny owners the money to maintain their property, by imposing rent control, and there would be decay, Sir Keith argued. Deny them the right to recover their property by upholding security of tenure, and there would be less property to let.

Rent control, and the decay to which it led, was a destroyer of cities, as well as a manufacturer of homelessness. In our "arrogant innocence" we had demolished much of our heritage that should have been lovingly rehabilitated. We had bulldozed where we should have improved, destroyed communities and replaced them by deserts.

Britain, 45 per cent of those from the New Commonwealth, 13.5 per cent from the original six European countries, 12 per cent from the Old Commonwealth and 6.7 per cent from elsewhere in the British Isles.

The rate of population increase by migration slowed between 1966 and 1971. Immigration from the rest of Britain increased by 16 per cent from 1966 to 1971, but emigration of Midlands' inhabitants increased by 23 per cent.

The three main cities, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby, lost population by migration in the five years before the census. Leicester had an outflow of almost 20,000 by migration during this period.

Public support claimed for Epping Forest motorway plan

By David Leigh

Public support for the proposed motorway through parts of Epping Forest is much greater than opposition to it, Mr. John Newey, QC, for the Department of the Environment, told the inquiry into the plan yesterday. "This is not a case of the department versus the rest," he said.

Objections by groups such as Friends of the Earth, Transport 2000 and Alliance Against the M16, were dismissed by Mr. Newey. "No serious harm would be done to the forest by the published route, which was much the best one, he said."

He complained about the way the early days of the inquiry, which ended yesterday after 89 days, had been disrupted by protesters. Their behaviour had mostly been deplored by others present, he said, and the atmosphere otherwise had been friendly and honest. "The public had given some of the public the wrong impression of

the proceedings, and might have the evil effect of encouraging disruption at future inquiries."

Mr. Newey said there was an urgent need for the M16, which is intended to be part of a ring road round north-east London. It would greatly help the national economy and on balance be much better for the environment, he said. People had to be mobile to keep up their standard of living and lead richer lives.

Moving goods traffic to railways would make no difference to the need for the M16, nor would greater use of waterways. The motorway would get unpopular heavy lorries off other streets.

The department's traffic flow predictions had been criticized but, despite claims about the effect of the energy crisis and the way traffic might grow to meet the new road space available, the statistics were the best guide.

City in the Sea: The £100m task of building Brighton's 2,000-berth yachting marina, with exhibition centre, entertainment complex and residential attachments, has entered a new phase.

Construction of a viaduct to provide traffic access to a harbour spine and a lock will make the harbour operational by mid-1977. The Brighton Marina Company says. Much of the development will be on the central spine and its promontories, where it will be surrounded by water to provide what the architect, Mr. David Hodges, has described as a city in the sea. The caissons, shown under construction on the left, are used to build

the two breakwaters. Each weighs 600 tons and has a diameter of more than 40 ft. Transported by rail, they are placed in position by the crane visible at the end of the eastern breakwater, seen in the centre, then filled with concrete and sand. The Department of the Environment ordered the number of flats to be cut from 1,450 to 800, and the architect is carrying out a design study of financial and other consequences of that decision.

Land Bill still fails to satisfy Law Society

By Our Planning Reporter

The Law Society yesterday made clear that it remains strongly opposed to the Community Land Bill despite recent Commons committee amendments.

In a memorandum it criticizes the Bill on four main grounds: uncertainty over the definition of "relevant development", the excessive powers given to local authorities, the scope for arbitrary decisions, and the temptation for local authorities to abuse their powers.

Mr. Gordon Hyde, chairman of the society's standing committee on planning law, said yesterday that the society could not reasonably object to the idea of introducing some form of positive planning. But the Bill was unsatisfactory in that respect, and its second main objective of restoring to the community the increase in land value arising from its efforts could more easily be achieved fiscally.

Mr. Hyde said the recent amendment making the regulations defining "relevant development" subject to parliamentary approval still left wide areas of uncertainty. As to the question of excessive powers conferred on local authorities, it was not clear that, in cases of councils acting ultra vires, lawyers would be able to

call upon the courts to restrain them.

The memorandum observes that although no public inquiry will precede the use of compulsory purchase powers local authorities are relieved of any obligation to specify the purposes for which land is being acquired. The owner is precluded from objecting on the ground that the acquisition is unnecessary or inexpedient, and the Secretary of State is relieved from the obligation to hold an inquiry or hearing.

Mr. Hyde said the society's fundamental objection to the Bill was that it was the wrong concept. "We do not feel that it is necessary to pass land through public ownership in order to achieve the Bill's purposes", he said.

It seemed particularly pointless in the case of land for private housing where it was the Government's stated intention to assign the freed land to the owner-occupiers. The only reason appeared to be the possibility of financial gain.

The concept of current-use value would be bitterly opposed by people who would make every effort to avoid being forced to sell their land for less than what they considered it to be worth.

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S Yorkshire canal's future looks bleak

By Our Planning Reporter

Fears are growing that government funds will not after all be made available for the improvement of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire navigation between Doncaster and Rotherham. Refusal would almost certainly be a death blow to hopes of reviving waterways as a freight-carrying alternative to road and rail.

It is more than three years since the proposals were put forward for improving some locks and bridges, realigning navigation channels and reducing curves and other restrictions. At that time the cost was put at about £3,400,000, but it is now probably closer to £5m.

One of the advantages of the scheme is that it would allow barges from the Danish barge-carrying ship operating between Rotterdam and Hull to travel into the heart of industrial Yorkshire. A private developer has submitted plans for an 80-acre industrial complex and freight terminal with facilities for the storage of bulk commodities, fuels and liquids.

Despite widespread support, and approval from South Yorkshire County Council, successive Conservative and Labour administrations, however, have been lukewarm. The most recent comment from Mr. Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, was that considerable investigation still had to be carried out, and that much money was involved.

The Inland Waterways Association last month published a report on Continental waterways, pointing to their successful large-scale expansion in West Germany, France, The Netherlands and Belgium, and urging the British Government to divert some of the funds now invested in new roads.

But ministers remain sceptical. Canal enthusiasts are known to have an ally in Mr. Howell, Minister of State, Department of the Environment, but his responsibilities are for sport and recreation, and that, in the Government's view, seems to be all that waterways are of use for.

Dog's toll of sheep

A stray Alesian dog killed more than a hundred sheep and lambs in the Peak District National Park before it was destroyed, the park's annual report said yesterday.

Call for more company nurseries

Companies should be encouraged to provide nurseries for their workers' children, the National Labour Women's Advisory Committee says in a report published today.

The report, *Child Care Facilities*, says the companies should provide space and perhaps equipment, and local education authorities should provide staff. Schools, colleges and government departments could adopt a similar scheme.

The report says present facilities are completely inadequate and calls for urgent action to improve them. The committee is concerned that company nurseries are not subject to proper control or inspection by either the Department of Education and Science or the Department of Health and Social Security.

It recommends that children aged four and five should be cared for in nursery schools and not in the large classes of infant schools. "A woman should be free to choose either to continue with her career, supported by adequate child care facilities, or to remain at home with her children in the early days", it says.

The report estimates that of the three and a half to four million children aged five or less in England and Wales, no less than 240,000 receive nursery education.

Scotland should be exempt from any cuts in social and education spending, the Scottish National Party said yesterday. Mrs Margaret Bain, MP for Dunbartonshire, East, the parliamentary spokesman on welfare, told a press conference in Edinburgh that she was writing to Mr. Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to remind him that Scotland has 97.5 per cent of the United Kingdom's worst areas of acute multiple deprivation. It also has the prospect of a 4 per cent economic growth rate this year and 13 per cent next year. She added: "The conjunction of these circumstances creates the strongest possible case in social justice for exempting Scotland from its planned cuts. When clarification of the Government's intentions is provided it will give brutal confirmation to the fact that, in the absence of policies specifically designed for Scotland, the economic crisis will mean the abandonment of even the faintest hope of bringing relief to Scotland's areas of urban blight."

£400 for dog smuggling after same fine on owner

A Frenchman who was fined £400 with £250 costs at Southampton yesterday admitted smuggling a Jack Russell terrier and a poodle into Southampton on board a Channel ferry.

Daniel Pochot, aged 27, shipping clerk of Rue de Caligny, Le Havre, did not appear in court but said in a letter that he took charge of the dogs when they were refused landing permission in Southampton and sent back to Le Havre. He could not find a home for them, and decided to smuggle them to their owner, Mr. Alex Horley, of Upton Heath Estate, Poole, Dorset.

He handed them over to Mr. Horley on Christmas Day, but both dogs were later destroyed after an anonymous tip to Southampton Port Health

Authority. Mr. Horley was fined £400 by Southampton magistrates earlier this month for obstructing port health inspectors.

M. Pochot's letter said: "I did import these two dogs into England against British law, but I feel I committed no crime because, as an animal lover, I had no choice." He was shocked to learn the dogs had been destroyed as he had had them examined by a veterinary surgeon.

Referring to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, he declared: "Britain is a nation of animal lovers and this law seems very un-British."

The dogs were destroyed because Mr. Horley could not afford £400 quarantine bills. Neither was carrying rabies.

Gunmen's harbourer fearful of 'kneecap'

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

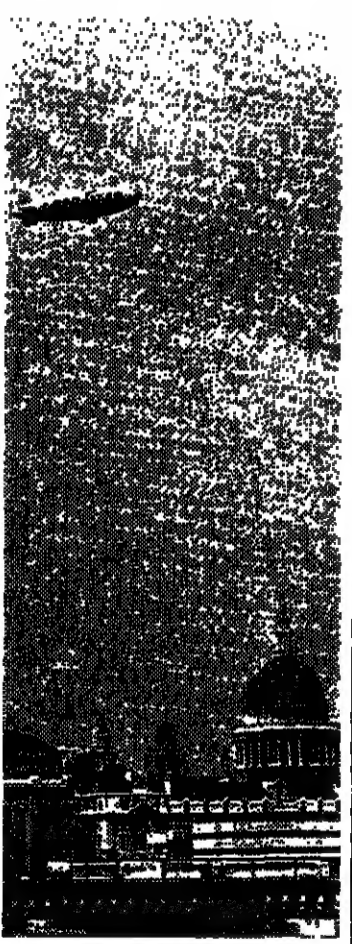
An Irishman who harboured two fellow countrymen after they had shot and wounded two police officers was living in fear of death or being "kneecapped", it was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Joseph Paul Reilly, aged 31, of Warburton Road, Southampton, pleaded guilty to harbouring the two men after they had attempted to murder Police Constables Raymond Murphy and Malcolm Craig on December 23. He was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, for the prosecution, described how shots were fired at the officers called to a flat in Westridge Road, Southampton. When interviewed by the police at Clydebank, Scotland, Mr. Reilly admitted harbouring the gunmen.

Mr. John Hampden Inskip, QC, for the defence, said Reilly had been threatened when he asked another Irishman to take the two gunmen away from his house. He added: "I have asked him what he was afraid of. He replied: 'of my knees-capping, or death—and who knows about my relatives in Ireland and my brothers and sisters there in the middle of Belfast.'"

Mr. Justice Maise, commented: "Even the rules have been the subject of attack and there is nothing I can do to avoid that."



London survey: The 192ft airship Europa during a flight above the Thames yesterday for planning and scientific survey work. Greater London Council staff on board used new photographic detection techniques which they hope will be of help in overcoming environmental difficulties. The airship, which can travel at 50 mph, was let free of charge by the Goodyear Tyre Company.

Double glazing in old homes 'does not cut fuel bills'

By a Staff Reporter

A saving of more than 15 per cent in the total consumption of primary energy in Britain could be achieved by conservation measures in buildings without any reduction in environmental standards, the Building Research Establishment says in a report published today.

It says buildings account for at least 40 per cent, and possibly as much as half, of total energy consumption, that is about three times as much as transport. Using only well established technology, it could be possible to save about 6 per cent of the total by improvements to existing houses.

As examples of possible savings, the report suggests the combined generation of heat and electricity, the use of heat pumps, and improved thermal insulation.

It says that fitting double glazing to existing houses to cut fuel bills does not pay. The cost is so high that even if

fuel bills quadrupled in the next 20 years, installers of second layers of glass would not see a "reasonable" profit.

Solar panels, wind generators and heat pumps built into new houses come into their own long before it pays to fit double glazing to existing houses.

In the next five to 10 years improving energy use in existing houses could save about 6 per cent or £300m a year. But it emphasizes that its conclusions are interim findings and should not be taken as recommendations.

The report suggests that house owners should change from electricity to gas for all cooking and heating whenever new appliances are needed.

If energy costs rose by 4 per cent a year it was worth fitting heat pumps to new houses and using solar collectors to boost electric immersion heaters in new buildings.

Energy Conservation: a study of energy consumption in buildings and possible means of saving energy. (Distribution: Building Research Establishment, Garston, Wafford WD2 7JR. Free on request.)

Remanded man breaks from cell

One of the men accused of conspiring to rob the Bank of America in Mayfair last April, James O'Loughlin, aged 32, electrician, of Manor Gate Road, Kingston, Surrey, escaped from custody at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

With five other men charged with the conspiracy he had appeared on remand before the magistrate and had been further remanded in custody until August 4.

Coach on outing runs into field

The driver of a coach taking a Sunday school party of 20 children and 15 adults on an outing from Eastbourne to Worthing said after a crash yesterday: "I tried my brakes, but nothing happened."

The coach, driven by Mr. Victor Smith, of Hailley Park, Hailsham, Sussex, ran off the road into a field at Seaford. One was badly hurt. The party went on to Worthing in another coach.

George Ince is refused permission to appeal

George Ince will have to live with the label "Barn murderer" for the rest of his life, even though he was acquitted after two trials, the Court of Appeal in London was told yesterday.

The court was listening to an argument from Mr. Steven Walsh, Mr. Ince's counsel, that his client's 15-year jail sentence for a £400,000 silver bullion robbery should be reduced.

After a five-day hearing, Lord Justice Roskill, sitting with Mr. Justice Brabin and Mr. Justice Swanwick, refused him leave to appeal against conviction and sentence. He was rightly convicted and the sentence was low, "at the bottom end of the bracket", Lord Justice Roskill said.

Mr. Ince, aged 38, a labourer, of Manor Park, London, was cleared of the murder of Mrs. Muriel Patience and the attempted murder of her husband and daughter at the Barn Restaurant, Braintree, Essex, on May 23, 1973. Another man has since been convicted of the murder.

"The newspapers did not attach the same importance to his final acquittal [of the Barn murder] because it did not catch the imagination in the same way as the subject of the charges," Mr. Walsh said.

"There is a complete lack of knowledge that he was acquitted."

"The newspapers will not carry this report because they will say it is not a good story

any more. Perhaps they will feel a prick of conscience about the man they built up as the Barn murderer."

"I ask you to reduce his sentence, taking into account what he has already suffered and what he will have to continue to suffer."

Lord Justice Roskill said he found it difficult to accept that the public did not realize that Mr. Ince had been acquitted of the Barn murder. Considerations of what he had suffered from the legal system did not make his sentence wrong.

"This was a very, very grave robbery. It was a hijacking of the utmost gravity. We cannot say that 15 years was in any way wrong," the judge said.

Mr. Ince was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on November 30, 1973, of the bullion robbery at Mountnessing, Essex. A lorry containing 643 ingots of silver was held up on its way to Harwich on May 2, 1972, by a gang of 10 people, some armed with guns and some with crowbars.

"The perpetrators of this outrage were interrupted and fled leaving the bulk of the silver behind. Some £61,000—91 bars—were removed in all," the appeal judge said.

"This was one of the gravest crimes since the great train robbery and was organized with military precision, on a large scale. Not all the people involved have yet been brought to justice."

Flamenco shop thief

25, a flamenco dancer with the Spanish National Dance Group, was fined £75 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for stealing two jumpers from a store.

Baronet in divorce

Lady Duff-Gordon, a former model, was granted a decree nisi by consent against Sir Andrew Duff-Gordon, aged 41, the eighth baronet, in London yesterday.

In brief

Gift train comes home again

The Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway Preservation Company is to import a complete train. It has agreed to buy four coaches from Sierra Leone and yesterday it said an engine would be sent with them.

The coaches, built in Gloucester in 1961, were given to Sierra Leone as an independence day gift and with the engine, built in Leeds in 1954, are surplus stock now.

Foreign driving permits go up

International driving permits for vehicles coming into Britain for short periods are to be increased by 50p to £1.50 from August 2, the Department of the Environment announced yesterday.

It also announced extended exemptions on vehicle road tax to include cars taken into Northern Ireland by visiting forces, and to cars brought into Britain from the Isle of Man.

Matron sentenced

Mrs Rosina Russell, aged 55, matron of the old people's home at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, suspended for two years, at Newport Crown Court yesterday, and ordered to pay £250 costs for stealing £300 from the accounts of residents' savings.

Slimming exploded

A suspicious looking suitcase blown up by an army bomb disposal squad last night after being found behind a church in Northampton contained a woman's slimming machine valued at £300.

Canoe lake opened

A canoe lake for young people made from an old fishpond was opened yesterday by Major John Blashford-Snell, the Zaire River expedition leader, at Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire.

Busmen's radio aid

Two-way radios will be used by crews on 180 Nottingham corporation buses to call assistance if hooligans attack them at night.

Festival drug offences

During the weekend folk festival in Cambridge 107 people were detained in connection with drug offences the police said yesterday.

Four injured in derailment of boat train

British Rail investigators were, trying last night to establish the cause of the derailment of five passenger coaches of the boat train from Paddington to Fishguard.

Twelve passengers were taken to hospital near Carmarthen after the derailment, which occurred near Banc y Felin Dyfed. Four of them, a woman, aged 80 and three children, were treated for injuries and the rest for shock.

British Rail officials and transport police praised the engine driver, Mr. James Duggan, for stopping the train promptly.

More than a hundred yards of ballast and concrete sleepers were wrenched out by the derailed rear section of the 12-coach train.

British Rail said: "This section of replacement track was laid within the last couple of months, tested over several months and approved as safe. We have to discover whether this accident was due to natural causes or crime."

It is considered possible that the intense sunshine yesterday may have warped the track.

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WEST EUROPE

Ford-Schmidt hope of progress in talks on forces reductions after 35-nation summit

From Gretel Spitzer

Bonn, July 28. The spirit of agreement prevailed during the last round of talks between President Ford and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, this morning.

Dr. Helmut Schmidt, the Secretary of State and Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, joined the talks.

Both sides expressed hope for progress at the stalling negotiations on mutual and balanced forces reductions in Vienna after the Helsinki 35-nation summit conference in European security. President Ford and Herr Schmidt also discussed the preliminary conference on energy and raw materials.

Both statesmen agreed, a spokesman said, that time must not be lost in the search for cooperation between consumers and producers.

The working breakfast before Mr Ford's departure for Warsaw was cut to 40 minutes. Herr Schmidt leaves for Helsinki tomorrow. A meeting with President Tito, of Yugoslavia, on the same day will start his series of talks with leaders of all eastern block countries and also some Western statesmen.

The Chancellor's discussions with President Tito may touch on current problems of economic recession affecting Yugoslavia. His talks with Mr Gierek, the Polish leader, will try to break the stalemate in relations between West Germany and Poland.

A spokesman for the Government declined to comment on rumours that Bonn was prepared to meet Poland's financial claims to a larger extent than offered in the past. But reliable sources say that Bonn, in addition to renewing its offer of 1,000m Deutschmark (about £180m) credit, would suggest a slightly higher amount in cash to meet Poland's claim for pensions. This, however, would depend on Poland's agreement to allow members of its German minority to emigrate to West Germany.

Herr Schmidt's meeting with Mr Gierek is to take place after his discussions with Mr Brezhnev on July 31. It is hoped that the talks with the Soviet leader will lead to progress on the Berlin issue. No spectacular breakthrough is expected, however. One immediate problem involves the electric power supply of the city and the controversial route of a projected new supply line.

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Callaghan call for arms cuts

Continued from page 1

Callaghan said on arrival at Budapest airport. The Foreign Secretary and senior officials began talks at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry with Mr Frigyes Puj, his counterpart, and his advisers.

Mr Callaghan, who flies to Helsinki tomorrow, said he would urge progress in the slow-moving talks in Vienna on mutual and balanced arms reductions.

He said détente would flourish "if the people whom we represent see no benefit for themselves in what we are doing."

Détente will flourish best when it affects the everyday lives of individuals for the better, whether they are businessmen pursuing contracts in each other's countries, scientists wishing to exchange views with their colleagues, or simply private citizens who wish to travel and to learn about other countries, to marry or to join their families.

"There is a human dimension to our work. Détente is about people, as well as political and military security, which is the proper concern of governments."

Mr Callaghan gave a forceful warning in a speech tonight, at a dinner given by Mr Puj, that the level of military confrontation in Europe must be reduced if détente was to succeed.

In a reference to the Vienna talks he said: "Security is not just a matter of words at Helsinki but of deeds, including deeds in the military sphere."

"If we can make a further agreement which would preserve the security of all the countries while lowering the level of forces, we would all be able to sleep more soundly in our beds."

"We must not allow the opportunity to slip. Our children's future is at stake."

Mr Callaghan said the case for a firmer movement of people and ideas across Europe, a main aim of Western nations at the security conference which the Warsaw Pact nations accepted with reluctance.

Moscow, July 28.—Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, left for Helsinki today to attend the finale of the European security conference, an event widely regarded in Moscow as one of the crowning achievements of his career.

Mr Brezhnev left for the Finnish capital by train. He was accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, and senior members of the Communist Party.—UPI

Man who shot Russian freed

Bonn, July 28.—Herr Ekkehard Weil was released from prison in West Berlin today after serving two-thirds of a six-year prison term imposed by a British court in March 1971.

Herr Weil, a male nurse, had shot and seriously wounded a Soviet guard at the British sector memorial in the British sector of Berlin on November 7, 1970.

Injured Basque priest freed by police

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, July 28. A Basque Roman Catholic priest who nearly died from injuries sustained while in police custody has been freed without any charges being made against him.

The evening newspaper *Informaciones* said in a report from its Bilbao correspondent that Father Eustacio Erquicia, aged 31, whose near fatal injuries are the subject of a judicial investigation, was released from police custody on Friday night, only hours before the end of the three-month state of emergency in two Basque provinces.

Although he is free, the priest cannot yet return to his home, as he is still in hospital recovering from his injuries. He was admitted on the verge of death in May after being brought directly from the police station, where he had been helping in inquiries.

The priest is the teacher at a school of Basque language and culture in the Santutxu quarter of Bilbao. He was taken into custody this morning after Basque separatists had shot a policeman dead.

He remained in the hands of the police for 24 hours before being taken to hospital. He remained there under police guard until the time he was informed of his release.

He lingered near to death for several weeks, linked to a kidney machine. The Bishop of Bilbao, Mgr Antonio Anoveros, went to the hospital to give him the last rites. For the past month he has shown steady improvement, but is not yet well enough to leave the hospital.

The decision to release Father Erquicia without any charges, contrasts sharply with the text of a statement issued on May 26 in which police alleged that he and five other priests were members of the outlawed Basque separatist organization, ETA.

The President cited economic preoccupations as the main reason why the French political climate was not propitious for support for his reformist-minded administration. But he said he was confident that further, more important changes will be accepted.

The emphasis throughout an hour-long conversation was on the need to coordinate the reform through democratic means was the sure answer to the French, and the general modern political problems.

But liberal reform, he pointed out, is not one of the traditions of French politics.

Nobody would have believed a year ago that he would be able to lower the voting age to 18, and get through liberalized divorce and abortion laws, without outraging the public. The next set of reforms, he added, touch on far more sensitive issues.—New York Times News Service.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing said he thought Europe was closer than realized to the point where it could participate as a single unit of a tripartite group—Europe, the United States and Japan.

Nine EEC countries agreed at the Brussels summit to try to coordinate their internal policies, and France and West Germany have agreed on some definite measures.

He recalled that the European heads of government agreed that they would all try to persuade the United States to join in efforts to achieve economic harmony when they meet President Ford.

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Giscard hope pinned on reformist democracy

From Flora Lewis

Paris. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is convinced that conservative democracy is condemned and that most people, almost everywhere in the world, aspire to liberal reform.

Reformist democracy, he has said in an interview, is the key to his administration. The French President rejected the views, heard among some of the participants at the recent European summit conference in Brussels, that the West was in decline and the future of the democratic system in danger.

"Conservative democracy is condemned," he said. "On the other hand, in my opinion reformist democracy is irrevocable. I am convinced that if you could look in the hearts and minds of people, you would see that's what they want, nearly everywhere."

"The trouble is that reformist democracy is more difficult because you have to take the initiative and set up teams. It causes more problems than conservative democracy."

The President seemed relaxed, leaning on his office sofa. A big bowl of roses was on a coffee table.

In reply to a question about whether there was a lack of belief in the West, he said, he did not see the problem in that way. As long as there were people in the United States who thought they could lead the world alone, he said, the West was doomed to be divided. Other countries just refused to accept a single leadership. It was the nature of the Western world that he had to seek a consensus.

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OVERSEAS



In the front row of the 20 defendants in the Greek junta trial, which opened in Athens yesterday, are (from left): Mr Gregory Spantidakis, Mr Nikolaos Makarezos, Mr George Papadopoulos, and Mr Stylianos Pattakos.

Mr Papadopoulos accepts responsibility for coup but refuses to defend himself

From Mario Modiano

Athens, July 28

Twenty leaders of the Greek military coup of April 21, 1974, were put on trial on charges of high treason and revolt today. The chief defendant, Mr George Papadopoulos, the former dictator, said he accepted responsibility for the coup, but refused to defend himself. "I shall sit in this room silently and wait for your verdict," he told the court.

For security reasons the hearings, before five judges of the Court of Appeals, are being held inside Korydallos Prison, near Piraeus, where the defendants are detained.

Security precautions inside the courtroom and in the vicinity of the prison, were exceptionally strict today. Large numbers of police armed with sub-machineguns, armoured vehicles and army helicopters, were deployed. Metal detectors

were used to search anyone entering the prison compound. Counsel for 15 of the defendants gave the first day of the trial a dramatic note by walking out of the courtroom and refusing to defend their clients "in this climate of terror and violence."

In a written statement they argued that the present Government had prejudiced the case by enacting legislation making the 1967 coup retroactively an offence. "Your court, bound with the iron chains imposed by the executive, is there only in order to determine the sentences," they said.

The public prosecutor asked the court to hand over the joint declaration considering it an insult to Greek justice. Counsel for four defendants declared themselves from the statement. One of them was appointed by the court as ex officio counsel for the other defendants.

At this point Mr Papadopoulos stood up and stated that he did not wish to be defended. "I do not propose to take part in the proceedings, I shall remain in this room silently. I shall not speak again."

He went on: "I was the chief of the revolution. I gave the orders to all those who took part in its manifestation. In this sense I assume the full responsibility for everything they did in the context of my orders. You shall not hear me again. I shall await your verdict."

Similar statements were made by Mr Nikolaos Makarezos and Mr Stylianos Pattakos who, with Mr Papadopoulos, had formed the triumvirate that ruled Greece after 1967. Mr Makarezos said he was proud to have taken part in the coup and did not wish to be defended.

Mr Pattakos said: "For the rest of the trial I shall be physically present, but otherwise absent."

The man who overthrew the Papadopoulos dictatorship to establish his own rule, General Demetrios Ioannidis, is also in the dock. He told journalists that he was following the same line of defence as the others. "After all we were together on April 21. We fell apart on April 22," he added with a smile. "Unfortunately the trial is without interest for us."

The court adjourned until Wednesday to give the ex-officio counsel time to study the full records of the case. The first witness for the prosecution will be Mr Panayotis Kanelopoulos, who was Prime Minister on the night of the coup.

Under the Penal Code the defendants face sentences of up to life imprisonment for high treason, but under the military penal law the penalty for revolt is death for the leaders as well as for the highest ranking officers in the conspiracy.

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Israel sceptical of early Kissinger initiative

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, July 28

Unofficial reports that Dr Henry Kissinger is planning to visit the Middle East on August 18, in the hope of concluding an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel are being treated with considerable reserve here.

The reports, apparently emanate from a member of the American Secretary of State's party in Germany. But a senior official in Jerusalem told me that it was premature to speak in concrete terms of a new diplomatic shuttle by Dr Kissinger.

He emphasized that no such effort was likely until substantial progress had been made in narrowing the disagreement between the two sides. There seemed little likelihood of progress unless the Egyptians modify their territorial demands and their approach to the negotiations, which is regarded here as abrasive.

The situation may be clearer next week when Dr Kissinger is expected to give Mr Simha Dinitz, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Egypt's reply to Israel's latest proposals, which Mr Herman Eilts, the American Ambassador in Cairo is to give to President Sadat on Friday. As it is being emphasized that

Israel has not made any change in its previous proposals and is looking to the United States to urge a change of heart in Egypt, little hope can be held out of sufficient common ground to make a new Kissinger initiative possible. Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Defence Minister, said at the weekend that Israel's offer is a final one and that he saw no prospect of making further concessions.

The Secretary of State has been quoted here as saying that he could not return to the Middle East unless there was a 90 per cent chance of success and that his present estimate was 51 per cent.

Nor is there eagerness in Jerusalem for a further shuttle unless an agreement is already in the making. Experience in March showed that the Secretary of State's much publicized comings and goings raised false hopes and promoted speculation which proved a liability to the negotiators.

Dr Kissinger was reported here as having told his correspondents on a Rhine trip that recent remarks by Mr Rabin, Israel's Prime Minister, were not conducive to promoting progress in the talks, and that he was not intending to visit the Middle East "in a few days time."

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Senate vote threatens new Panama Canal treaty

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 28

The Senate will vote either tomorrow or on Wednesday on an amendment designed to destroy all hope for a new treaty on the Panama Canal. General Omar Torrijos, Panama's strong man, told the New York Times today that if all possibility of peaceful negotiations were closed, violence would be inevitable.

"Two courses of action would be open to me," he said. "To smash it or to lead it, and I am not going to smash it."

The House of Representatives has already passed an amendment to the State Department's appropriations bill to appropriate money to negotiate the surrender or relinquishment of any United States rights in the Panama Canal zone.

The negotiations have been going on for 11 years. If the Senate passes the amendment, and its supporters are not certain that they have a vote yet, negotiations can still continue. The President has authority under various emergency funding laws to allocate other money to pay Mr Ellsworth Bunker, former ambassador to South Vietnam, who is conducting them.

However, if the Senate passed the amendment, it would be read in Panama as proof that no new Panama treaty acceptable to the Panamanians could win approval in the Senate, where a two-thirds majority is necessary to ratify treaties.

The President could veto the Bill.

States rights in the Panama Canal zone.

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Trial begins of woman in jail murder case

From Our Correspondent

New York, July 28

After a two-week delay selecting a jury, the trial of Joan Little, a 21-year-old black prisoner accused of murdering a white jail guard with an ice-pick, started today in earnest. The prosecution began presenting evidence.

The jury consists of seven whites and five blacks, a higher proportion of blacks than there is in Wake County, North Carolina, where the trial is being held.

Motions filed by the defence for Miss Little to serve as her own counsel were turned down today by Mr Hamilton Bobbogg, the judge. This would have enabled her to avoid taking the witness stand and being cross-examined by the prosecution.

Miss Little claims she acted in self-defence and the prosecution, who have found no eye-witnesses to the killing of the jailer, Clarence Allgood, are likely to attempt to establish her guilt by circumstantial evidence.

They have indicated that they will make use of telephone records and character witnesses to prove that Miss Little plotted an escape and then lured the jailer into her cell to murder him.

Motions filed by the defence for Miss Little to serve as her own counsel were turned down today by Mr Hamilton Bobbogg, the judge. This would have enabled her to avoid taking the witness stand and being cross-examined by the prosecution.

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Alert in Cyprus after Turks shoot civilian

From Our Correspondent

Nicosia, July 28

Turkish troops shot and killed a Greek Cypriot today, the most serious violation of the ceasefire since a Canadian officer was shot dead on April 1. The Greek Cypriot National Guard was reported to be on full alert.

An official communiqué said Mr Andreas Georgiou, aged 50, of Lefkara, was shot after going into a carpenter's workshop near the "green line" dividing Nicosia into the two sectors. The Turks opened up with automatic weapon fire

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OVERSEAS

Pakistan saddened and bewildered by demise of 'delicate blossom' of democracy in India

From Peter Haselhurst

Rawalpindi, July 28

Concomitant to expectations Pakistanis, who have had India's democratic traditions flouted before their faces for nearly two decades, are not gloating over the advent of authoritarian rule in Delhi, but have reacted with a remarkable sense of maturity, tinged with sadness and concern.

"How can we grieve?" a senior official asked. "A very delicate blossom has been snuffed out in Asia. Remember, however, our relationship with India has been in the past. Pakistanis have always respected a burgeoning respect for India's democratic institutions and traditions."

The reactions of this particular official, a man who would normally find little to commend in his giant Hindu neighbour, reflect the views of the majority of literate and articulate Pakistanis who have been left bewildered at the sudden demise of democratic values in Delhi.

The motives behind the reactions are mixed. Democrats and liberals point out that they have always held up India as an example in their struggle to establish a free press and democratic institutions at home.

"After riding ourselves of military rule we are in a very delicate stage of trying to build up democracy here. And we know that anything that happens in India will have its repercussions here, and anything that happens here will have its repercussions in India. It will be easy now for anyone with democratic ambitions to push democratic arguments aside and say: 'Look, democracy did not work in India; why should it work here?'" a senior journalist said.

Others are filled with foreboding that Mrs Gandhi's new authority might lose support later and attempt to divert attention away from domestic problems by embarking on a military adventure against Pakistan. Ironically, during the late sixties, Indians repeatedly expressed their concern that military regimes in Pakistan might launch armed attacks to divert attention away from their problems at home.

The reactions of ordinary Pakistanis are tinged with sadness despite past antagonism. Mr Aziz Ahmed, a car sales executive, who participated in the struggle to overthrow the autocratic regime under the late President Ayub Khan in 1969, said: "We never believed this could happen. We passed through the same mill nearly 20 years ago and it's been a long uphill struggle to get our freedom back. It's bound to have repercussions here. We have been trying to expand our democratic values here bit by bit. Perhaps the arguments of the opposition will go down the drain now. One thing I will give Mrs Gandhi is that, unlike her father, she can take decisions—even if she burns her own house down."

On source close to Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, claims that he had been taken aback by the introduction of draconian measures in India.

"We cannot understand what is going on there. India was blessed with that fine infrastructure of political traditions and institutions like the press which we did not, unfortunately, inherit in Pakistan. She seems to be destroying everything her father built up," one of Mr Bhutto's close confidantes said.

The most sympathetic comments come from the Pakistan press, from journalists who have envied and admired a freer and more vibrant press while they have struggled to build up their own standards and institutions which had withered away under 13 years of military rule.

"It's very sad," said Mr Abdul Hakim, general manager of Pakistan's official news agency, the Associated Press of Pakistan. "We are certainly not wishing away under 13 years of military rule."

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Delhi awaits states' approval of new law

Delhi, July 28.—Four of India's state assemblies have been called into session today to ratify a constitutional amendment placing the present state of emergency above challenge in the courts.

The amendment, approved by both Houses of the national Parliament, must be accepted by at least 12 of the country's 22 states to become law. State assemblies meeting today are those of Punjab, Haryana, Orissa and Assam.

So far there has been no indication that the assemblies of Jammu and Kashmir, where Shaikh Abdullah has recently been returned to power, and Gujarat, which has a non-Congress Government, are to consider ratification of the amendment. Both state assemblies have been in session for several days.

Mr H. R. Gikhal, the Law Minister, rejected suggestions in the Upper House in Delhi that the amendment was intended to stifle the judiciary. But he did say that the emergency was essentially political and its purpose would be defeated if the Government was asked to give reasons for certain actions taken under it.

Mr Chidambaram Subramaniam, the Finance Minister, said today that the economic programme announced by Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, in a broadcast on July 1 was "realistic and relevant, and not sentimental or romantic."

The Minister was opening a debate in the Upper House on a 21-point plan, mainly intended to help the poor, besides threatening tough action against erring businessmen.—Reuter.

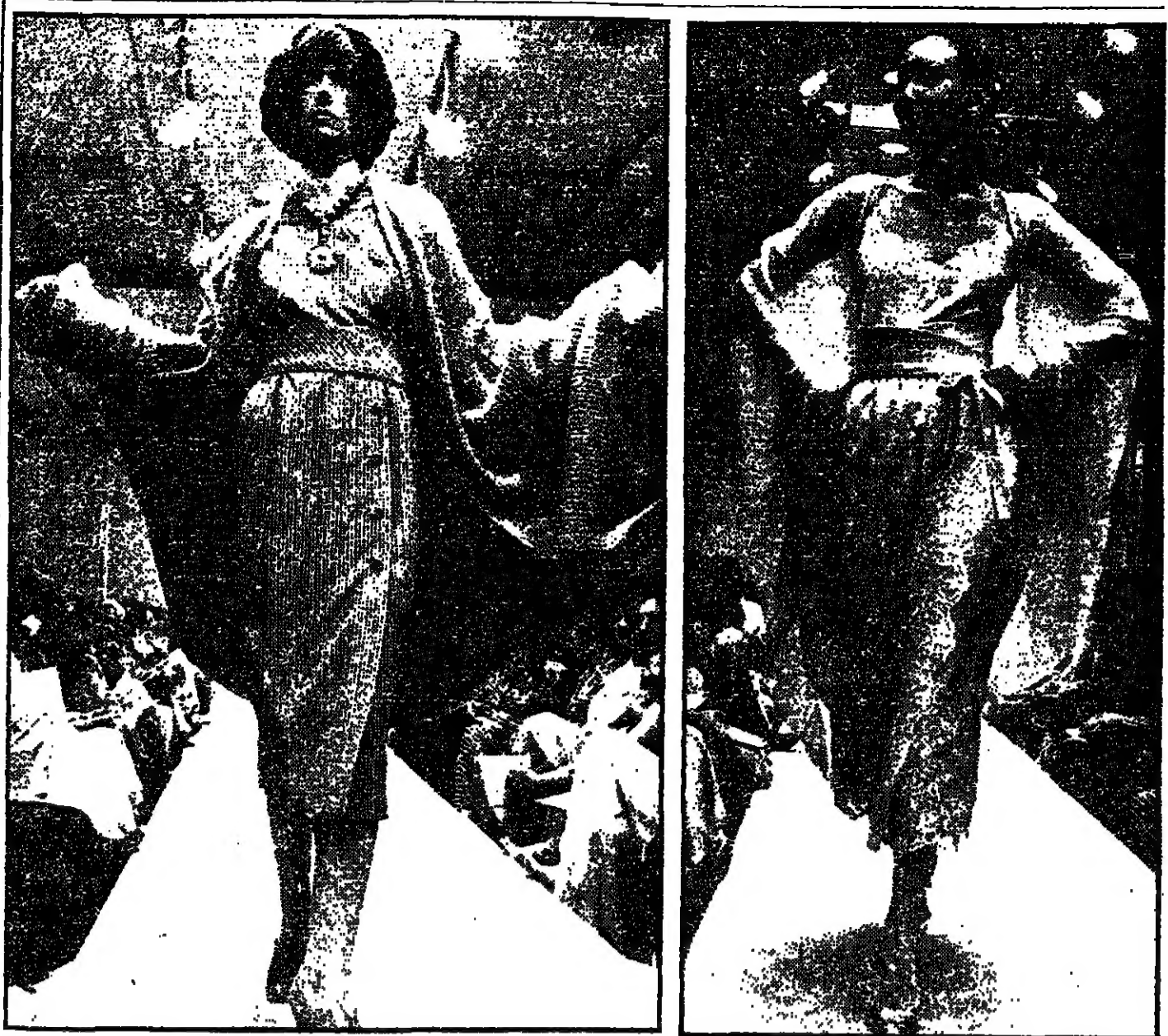
The credit for the mature reaction of this nation of 65 million Muslims must certainly go to Mr Bhutto, a man who a few years ago was promising to liberate Kashmir even if it meant a 1,000-year war with India. He has reacted with calm and dignity in the face of India's initial assertions that the emergency was imposed partly because of an external threat. It is understood that the Government has passed the word down the grapevine to national press and political leaders that Islamabad does not intend to take advantage of the upheaval.

In what can be construed as a subtle jab in India's direction Mr Bhutto paid a courtesy call on the leader of the opposition, Mr Maulana Mufti Mahmood, in hospital earlier this month, as Mrs Gandhi was incarcerating her opponents. The point was well taken by Pakistanis, but apart from this indirect barb Mr Bhutto has refused comment on the situation, declaring emphatically that Pakistan has no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of India.

Guerrillas kill two Thai militiamen
Bangkok, July 28.—Two Thai militiamen were killed and seven wounded when about 40 communist guerrillas attacked a defence post in central Thailand, police said today.—Reuter.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Above left: The Valentino look for day, soft, fluid, pure wool knit cloak, unlined, worn over a simple, soft, narrow dress, usually fastening to the side. Thick bead necklace with an amulet, plaited crown hat, colour soft beige or brown. The collection had few coats, no separates.

Left: André Laug's supreme look for evening. Ravishing dress like a slip, trimmed with Chantilly lace, cloaked in black chiffon.

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PARLIAMENT, July 28, 1975

Balance of advantage the main factor in import controls

House of Commons
MR. BIFFEN (Oswestry, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what the current trade balance in manufactured goods at the latest available date, and what considerations had been given to the application of import controls on these manufactures.

MR. SHORE—In four months March-June 1975 the United Kingdom had a crude trade surplus in manufactured goods of £350m. We are prepared to consider action against dumped imports, and other special cases, on their merits.

MR. BIFFEN—In view of the considerable economic debate which has taken place over the last two or three weeks, there will be widespread support of his decision to reject the *Tribune* group philosophy of import controls. Will he be equally robust in repelling those who wish to enslave our trade with a fixed system of exchange?

MR. SHORE—On the second part, there is good sense in the present arrangements, concerning the floating of sterling. I am not going to advocate any change in this but it is another department that inevitably takes the lead.

On the point about import controls, it is not a question of looking to one philosophy or another. The thing to have always in mind is what is in the best interests of the United Kingdom as a whole.

MR. MADDEN (Sowerby, Lab)—The case for import controls on imported goods is a strong one. Other textile manufacturing countries which have implemented import controls have not suffered from a loss of export earnings as alone are said to expect if we were to take the same course on import controls.

MR. SHORE—If there is any evidence of dumping, we will take it vigorously into account. We do have to consider the balance of advantage.

S Africa chrome deal: ECGD not involved

MR. HOOLEY (Sheffield, Healey, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Trade how many trade missions would visit the countries of South Africa during 1975.

MR. DEAKINS—Under Secretary (William) Phillips said that the British Overseas Trade Board have approved three trade missions to South African countries for support in 1975.

MR. HOOLEY—It is absurd to be sending three trade missions to South Africa and only 15 to the whole of the rest of Africa. Is it not time, on economic and political grounds, that we re-oriented our trade efforts?

MR. DEAKINS—A determining factor in all trade missions is the commercial judgment of companies and individuals. In the first five months of this year our exports to South Africa were worth £100m, up on the same period of the previous year.

MR. KINNOCK (Bedwellty, Lab)—Among the determining factors in taking decisions about trade missions is the Labour Party manifesto.

What is the application of that manifesto to the arrangement

Concern over car imports: 'Buy British' pleads minister

British motorists should buy home-produced cars whenever possible, the Secretary of State for Trade said when answering questions about Japanese car imports and the balance of payments.

MR. EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Dunfermline, Lab) asked the Secretary of State to give the number of Japanese cars imported into Great Britain in the last year or so, the type of car, and the value of the imports.

MR. SHORE—The detailed figures showed a large and increasing balance in our car trade.

MR. WAINWRIGHT—Is there dumping in the Japanese car market? What is the latest evidence of the Japanese car market?

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Oil conservation authority not a substitute for national company

The Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill was considered on report.

MR. PATRICK JENKIN (Opposition) spoke in the Chamber of Commerce, Westminster, London, on July 28.

MR. JENKIN—The Government should not abandon their doctrine of a BNO and embrace the concept of a regulatory agency which would have all the legitimate objectives of a BNO.

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Protests at growing pressure of work

House of Lords
LORD SHEPHERD (Lord Privy Seal) moved a motion to suspend two standing orders until the summer recess to give the Government power to arrange the order of business and enable more than one stage of a Bill to be taken on one day.

MR. SHORE—The obvious technical barriers we meet in trade seem to be either non-existent or lower in the case of Japan than for other countries. Their tariff, for example, is 6.4 per cent against our own 11 per cent.

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Only the House can decide on Mr Stonehouse

The SPEAKER (Mr Selwyn Lloyd) ruled on a point of order raised last Thursday by Mr John Lee (Birmingham, Conservative, Lab), who asked in what circumstances and under what procedures an MP in the position in which Mr Stonehouse was detained in custody on a number of criminal charges.

The SPEAKER said: I read to the House a letter last Monday from the Chief Clerk at Bow Street Magistrates' Court reporting that Mr Stonehouse was detained in custody on a number of criminal charges.

As explained on pages 100 to 102 of *Evening Mail*, the House has long ceased to claim the privilege of freedom from arrest in cases of criminal offences. So long as he remains so detained, he will not be in a position to attend in the House at his own wish.

MR. LEE—Can the House by its own resolution require the presence of that Mr or anyone else in detention who has to address the House if he so wishes?

The SPEAKER—There is no initiative which lies with the Chair in this matter. The Chair has no initiative at all.

The House can, by resolution—and even select committees—decide what it wishes to do, but it is not for the initiative of the Chair.

Double votes: apology by Chief Whip

MR. MELLISH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Government Chief Whip (Sheff, Lab), made a statement about the vote on the Solicitor General's motion last night.

MR. MELLISH—The motion was carried by 20 votes. I am sorry that I was not able to be present at the division.

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Care needed in assessing Concorde noise

MR. JESSEL (Twickenham, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if the Concorde would be further considered on an aircraft.

MR. JESSEL—The Concorde is a very fast aircraft. It is very noisy. It is very dangerous.

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Trade deficit with EEC cut by £500m

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if the Government would consider a scheme to cut the trade deficit with the EEC.

MR. HAMILTON—The trade deficit with the EEC is a very serious problem. It is very dangerous.

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Ministers think Angola situation will worsen

MR. DALLY (West Lothian, Lab) asked for a statement on the safety of British subjects in Angola.

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Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
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Credit files move promised

MR. JOHN CORDLE (Bournemouth, East, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if she was able to announce a date when the relevant portions of the Consumer Credit Act, 1974, would be brought into operation so as to enable an individual to obtain a copy of any file held by them on his credit.

MR. CORDLE—The Government are committed to the principle of giving individuals access to their credit files.

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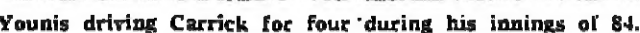
Cricket

Kent build a position of strength after Zaheer century

Summer sun cannot shine all the time on Somerset

**Edrich is as
buoyant
as a passing
airship**

It was a suitable reward for Cope, now near the end of his long stint from the Vaushall end. Edrich hit 13 boundaries, some born of strokes as spectacular as had been the visit at midday of Goodyear's spruce and shining air.



McCosker scores 120 as Australians sh

Lancashire save follow-on but Glamorgan on top

[illegible]

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atarahathan 12-7-0. Swar-	Wright 12-7-0. Atwell, 12-
Crapp, 21-7-0. Miller, 12-7-	Reed, 12-7-0. Miller, 12-7-
Bonus points Derbyshire 7, North-	Bonus points Northamptonshire
amptonshire 4	4
Umpires: P. B. Wight and B. J.	Umpires: R. Aspinall and J.
Meyer.	Crapp.

Today's cricket

TOUR MATCH
LEICESTER: Lancashire v Australians
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
LEICESTER: Glamorgan v Lancashire
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.
WARRINGTON: Warwickshire v Nottingham
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

SECOND XI COMPETITION
LEICESTER: Gloucestershire v Surrey
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

MINOR COUNTIES
LEICESTER: Dorset v Wiltshire
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.
WARRINGTON: Lancashire v Warwickshire
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

LEICESTER
LEICESTER: Northants v Suffolk
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.
LEICESTER: Northants v Suffolk
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

WARRINGTON
WARRINGTON: Shropshire v Durham
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.
WARRINGTON: Shropshire v Durham
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

SHROPSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE: Devon v Devon
11.10 to 3.30 or 6.0.

سیدنا من لایع

Title offer but Buchanan retires

Yachting
Van Ooyen le
By John Nicholls

heads all round the course

Van Ooyen leads all round the course

Athletics

Stewart worth

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Martin Liquori, the American 5,000 metres champion, will bring the basic speed of a 3min 52.2sec mile to the mile.

My opponent for Liquori

Stewart worthy opponent for Liquor

Hockey
German fitness
Pakistan brilliant
From Sydney Friskin

11. left the Germans in better

West Germany, holders of the Olympic gold medal for hockey, became the first champions on ice when they played away from home to defeat Pakistan in a thrilling final. This was a fine advertisement for the game, for the final was the second half and Aegher put them ahead within nine minutes. But the German graduates took the match to the final third, providing the inspiration from behind. A combined ruck on the left ended in a well-taken goal.

Motor racing
Watson changes
John Watson, aged 29, of Northern Ireland, has moved from Surtees to Lotus for the German

In the play-off match for third place The Netherlands defeated Argentina 3-1.

"As far as I am concerned, Surtees had released him for one round of the world championship because they have problems with spares and will not be competing with the grand prix car."

Some 80 players and 400 ponies have gathered around the Cowdray Park Polo Club for the marathon programme during Goodwood week. Play takes place in the late evening so that racegoers may couple both sports. Yesterday a start was made with the medium *800* Harrison Cup. *Buckley Hill* (rec 3) beat *Cowdray Park* 41-2, and *Lea Grange* beat *Golden Eagles* 5-2.

Cowdray were without *Hare*, who had played so well in the international match on Sunday, and therefore had most of their

fin were a well-balanced side. Devich is a reliable No. 3 and has been well together, hitting three goals himself and putting the ball up for Palumbo to connect. The two goalkeepers are connecting a tremendous amount. Withers has been a tremendous asset in his shoes both in front and back. He is a hard worker and a good passer. Pappy and may have been unlucky to have been the one goal. Harper hit the other goal or Cowdry.

In the second match, Ferguson was in fine form, hitting long, accurate passes and creating and presenting an impenetrable

(The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York.)

مکتبہ اسلامیہ

Is the Jackal a Moscow-trained terrorist who has broken out of control?

By a Special Correspondent

New information has come to light about the targets of Elich Ramirez Sanchez and his international network of terrorists. There is a distinct anti-Muslim tinge to them, which clashes oddly with the list of Jewish or allegedly pro-Jewish future victims reported earlier.

According to reliable sources, the three main names on his assassination list in the Middle East were: Ali Aref, Prime Minister of the French Coast of the Afurs and the Sudan; French-Somali; Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister; and Mrs. Gihane Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President. The group also had precise plans to place a time-bomb in a ship in the Suez Canal, only recently reopened, to force a further closure.

It is not easy to fit these targets into a coherent pattern that answers the key question of "Who benefits?" Speculation is the harder for the unmistakable signs of Soviet involvement in the Carlos affair. Ramirez, known as Carlos and also as The Jackal because of his reputation as a hired gunman, studied at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, which he left in 1969, aged 21.

The Russians are known to process third world students through Lumumba University for training in terrorism, sabotage and guerrilla war techniques in training camps in Odesa, Baku, Simferopol and Tashkent. Similar courses are provided for members of Moscow-line Communist Parties, but in a separate stream, through the Lenin Institute in Moscow, an appendage of the central committee of the Soviet Party.

Although full details of his place of training are not yet known, Carlos would have been given intensive training, probably at one of the camps mentioned, in firearms proficiency, the use of aliases, changes of address, clandestine communications and safe houses.

But there are other strands pointing to Moscow. One is the expulsion, by the French authorities of three officers of the Cuban secret service, the Direction General de Intelligence, or DGI, in connexion with the alleged murder by Ramirez of two French secret service men. According to French official sources, the Cubans—Paul Rodriguez Salas, Ernesto Reyes Herrera and Pedro Larra Zamora—were posing as cultural attachés.

The point, however, is that for some years the DGI has been entirely controlled by the KGB, which has been using it for operations in places where

they merge into the background more easily than Russians, such as Portugal.

A further pointer is the involvement of Ramirez with his late friend the Lebanese Michael Moukharbal, 41, in communist-inspired anti-fascist activities in Marseille after his training in Moscow. Ramirez is also sought by the French police in connexion with the murder of Moukharbal. There is also the involvement of the intensely pro-Soviet Colombian Communist Party, Mrs. Lydia Cohen, the Colombian student charged at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on July 7 after the discovery of an arms cache in a

Baswater flat, was a member of the secretariat of that party. Her ex-husband, Alonso Romero Buj, was a senior party man who worked closely with the international communist front organization, the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The KGB's involvement in this tangled story is known to have caused diplomatic embarrassment to President Giscard d'Estaing's office in Paris. Alerted by the French internal security service, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) of the Cuban DGI's involvement, the Minister of the Interior, M. Pompidou, is

reported to have discussed it with the President, who sanctioned the expulsion of the three Cubans but stipulated that no mention was to be made of the KGB. M. Pompidou followed this directive in on-the-record remarks at a press conference by the ministry's spokesman; but off-the-record, reporters were briefed that the DGI had always worked for the KGB.

In a French-language broadcast that day, July 16—Moscow radio complained that there was an attempt to exploit the Carlos affair to spoil the process of détente.

This is not, of course, by any means the first instance of Soviet involvement in though national terrorism, through intermediaries, through the supply of arms, ostensibly from Czechoslovakia for the (non-Marxist) Provisional wing of the IRA some years ago, for the training of Mexicans for terrorist activities, and support for a Communist-controlled bomber squad in Portugal before last year's coup d'état.

When the present wave of international terrorism began some years ago, the Russians seemed initially undecided about getting themselves involved. On doctrinal grounds, their propaganda is sometimes severe on such left-wing adventurism. They evidently decided, however, that there was much to be gained, and not much to be lost, in trying to make various terrorist groups dependent on Soviet arms, training and money.

The trouble is that it is relatively easy to train terrorists, but far more difficult to keep them under control. The Carlos group, with its links in Latin America, West Germany, Japan and the Basque provinces, is a true example of international terrorism. There is a parallel with the Baader-Meinhof gang in Germany—one of whose members, Klaus Rainer Röhl, recently revealed that some of the activities of his wife, Ulrike Meinhof, and himself were secretly financed by the Russians.

It is hard to see what advantage the Soviet Union would gain from a further blocking of the Suez Canal, the opening of which greatly improved their naval access to the Indian Ocean. But terrorism in general contributes to the disruption and weakening of societies outside the Soviet bloc and therefore to what the leading Soviet ideologists, Suslov and Pomarev, call the world revolutionary process.

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Justice at the hands of Argentina's death-squad

It sounds like the title of a novel and the history of the Triple A, Argentina's right-wing death squad, reads like one.

But it is in fact, a correspondent writes. And military intelligence, Congressmen, lawyers and journalists are now corroborating, and even adding to, the reports on the death squad's activities compiled by the left-wing Montoneros guerrillas.

The Triple A came into the open with an ease no less remarkable than the ease with which such a quintessentially Argentinean organization was established.

Their first public operation was on June 20, 1974—the day Juan Domingo Peron returned after 17 years in exile.

Violence flared between left and right-wing supporters waiting for the aged dictator at Ezeiza airport in Buenos Aires after he landed at a military airfield on the other side of town.

Nobody seems to know which side fired the first shot and estimates of the dead varied between 120 and 500. But all reports were unanimous in one respect. They all said that several wounded Montoneros were picked up by doctors and carried to waiting Social Welfare Ministry ambulances.

They were not taken to hospital but killed, some inside the ambulances; some were hung from nearby trees and others died after being tortured.

According to the Montoneros report (the veracity of much of which has been confirmed by one by diplomatic sources), the Triple A was launched as a parallel police force, of ex-boxers, retired policemen and retired army officers, from within the Social Welfare Ministry soon after Jorge Lopez Rega took over as Minister on May 25, 1973. He has now been charged with the "disappearance" of the Triple A. Two other prominent figures in the organization, police commissioner Juan Almiron and commissioner Juan Morales, are also facing charges. They are suspected of being the organization's executive heads.

Argentina made it easy for these three to launch the Triple A. In mid-1973 there was a climate of violence which was triggered off by left-wing groups. In short, the Triple A is a right-wing response to a left-wing provoked counter-violence. A sizeable floating population of armed bodyguards doubled the powerful metal workers' union, for example, had more than five thousand bodyguards by the end of 1973, while self-proclaimed fascists formed their own units.

All that was needed, then, was someone to pull the units together and the wheels of terror in motion.

Lopez Rega, as the confidante of Peron's third wife, Isabel, was well placed to provide the organization with "protection" while as head of the Social Welfare Ministry he had access to ample — and unaccountable — funds. As a former police corporal he also had contacts in the underground, Almiron and Morales being two.

Both, according to the Montoneros report, are policemen with criminal records. Almiron was charged with the murder of an American marine cadet after a bar fight in 1964, and Morales was detained in 1968 on charges of theft and smuggling. In 1973, however, both were incorporated into the federal police force on the orders of Lopez Rega. Together these three are believed to have started something without precedent in Latin America: a terror organization that engaged in violence without apparent limits and without apparent aims.

No sector of society was immune from a Triple A attack. Dozens of left-wing Peronist militants and sympathizers have

been targeted, but so have judges, lawyers, politicians and students. Refugees from Latin American countries have also been targets. The most notorious case was that of General Carlos Prats, Chile's army commander-in-chief during the government of President Allende, who was blown up with his wife in his car. Hundreds of actors, writers, intellectuals, journalists and politicians, and even a famous Argentine middleweight boxing champion, Carlos Monton, have fled to other South American countries in the face of Triple A threats on their lives.

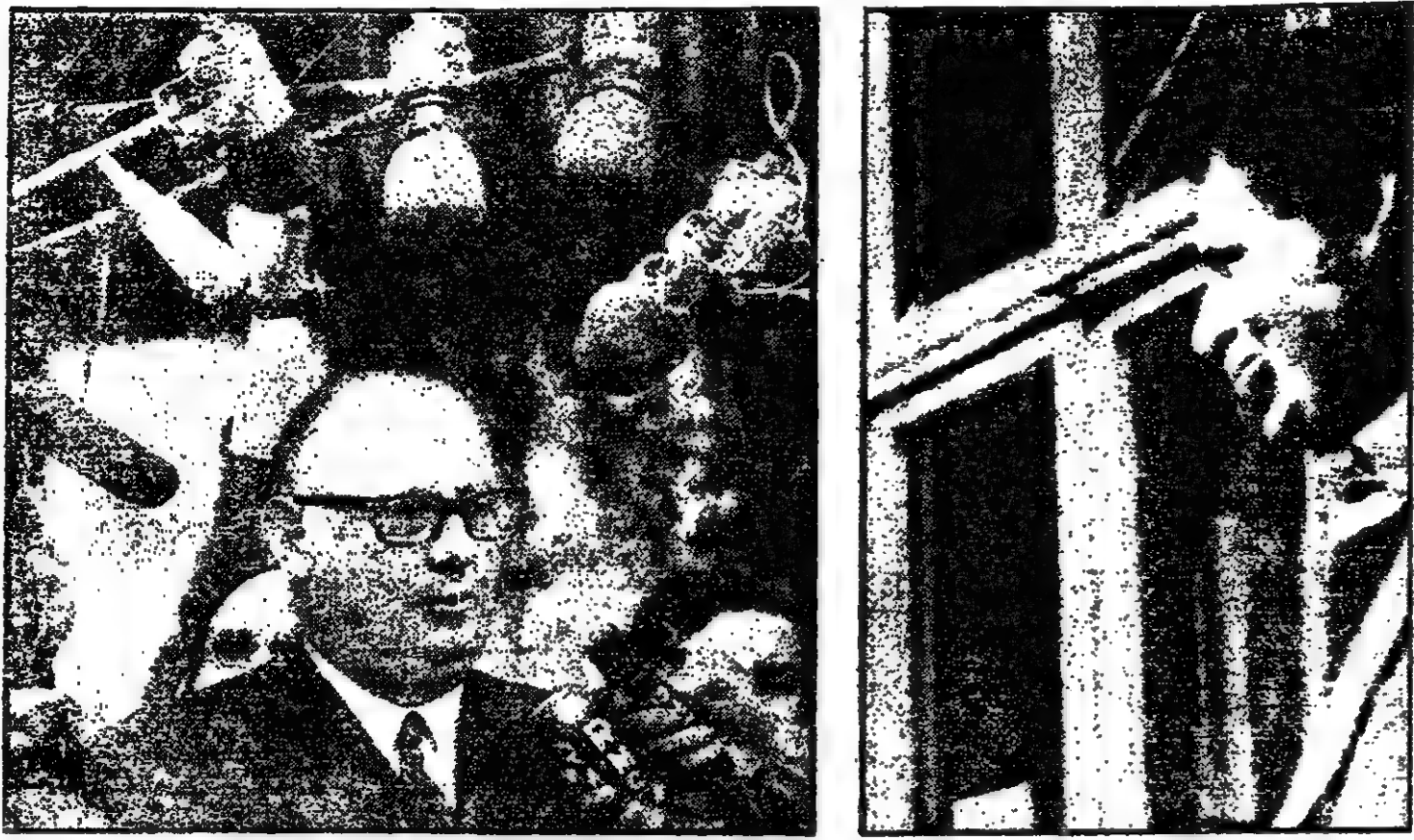
The list of cases is as endless as the variety. Nobody knows exactly how many thousands of people the Triple A have assassinated. Their methods are fairly public. In most cases the victims were approached by a group of plain clothes policemen who flashed official cards and drove the latest cars—green Ford Falcons—seemingly without number plates. Many victims were found dead in the luxurious Buenos Aires suburbs of La Plata and Ezeiza, their hands tied behind their backs and their bodies riddled with machine-gun bullets. Others were unidentified, because they had been incinerated and left in vans or in rubbish bins or blown sky high with dynamite.

There has been no shortage of dramatic cases of Triple A brutality. One case, in Uruguay, involved a guerrilla referred to in the Montoneros report, two out of the five people captured by the death squad survived, and later told of their experience. One of the guerrillas, Ricardo Morales, reported to have said: "They burnt us with cigarettes and subjected us to electric shocks all over our bodies. Luis Lirio (one of the five who died) was tortured by the 'submarine method'. He was held under water for very long periods of time. They also used the 'method' covering his nose and mouth with tape so that we could not breathe. The case of the Uruguayans is important because, like the murder of General Prats, it strongly suggests that the Triple A has broader ramifications, and connections with other countries. In short, the Triple A is a Latin American phenomenon.

Like all terror organizations in Latin America (however there have been many), the Triple A is vulnerable. The Montoneros hit the nail on the head in their report when they appealed to ordinary Argentinean policemen to identify members of the death squad. "For ordinary Argentinean policemen hate the Triple A as much as the Montoneros. It has made them targets of guerrilla attacks and the existence of a parallel police force discredits the public image of policemen as protectors of the law."

Against this background, the assassination of Roberto Villar, the former head of Argentine federal police force was ominous. He was one of the most closely-guarded men in the country because of his position yet he was blown up with his wife while sailing in their wealthy Buenos Aires suburb. The aim of the attack, the intimate knowledge it needed of Villar's whereabouts and above all his record for being a tough professional who disliked the smell of anything to do with a shady, underground, police force, all pointed to the Triple A.

As well as the Montoneros, who have threatened Lopez Rega and the Triple A to death and opposition politicians who have repeatedly criticized the Triple A to act with impunity, it became clear that Argentina's military intelligence had compiled a dossier on the death squad. The Triple A had left a trail of death and destruction that was easy to follow.



M. Pompidou: Discussions with the French President on KGB involvement. Right, the man police say is "Carlos".

Bernard Levin

Giving freedom a voice in a world of censorship

Index is a magazine, but it is not, as you might suppose, the journal of the Society of Indexers. It was called into being by a greater necessity, and its pages are full of matter less gentle, than anything those admirable and necessary folk deal with. Its full title is *Index on Censorship*, and if you suppose that the world does not need a magazine devoted entirely to the (virtuous) strife to stifle the expression of thoughts they find unacceptable, you are woefully mistaken, for the need has never been greater.

Before I go any further, a word of reassurance may be in order. *Index* does not normally deal with such matters as the restrictions, in Great Britain, upon the public expression of the most deplorable of the private parts of pretty ladies. I believe that the magazine's editors have no policy of deliberate exclusion of such matter, and for all I know they may even now be planning a definitive edition of *The Protocols of George Melly*, fully illustrated, in six volumes folio; but on the whole they have other fish

to fry—other, and bigger, and with sharper teeth. *Index on Censorship*, which is published quarterly, discusses, reports on, and provides first-hand accounts of the struggle of men and women all over the world to be free to express their opinions on matters of public concern, and in particular on their countries and their countries' rulers. The breadth of incidence of specific need for such a publication may be readily judged by a regular feature of the magazine called "Index index", which is a series of brief notes (supplementing the more ample material in the rest of the magazine), of cases which illustrate the ways in which freedom of expression is being variously curtailed and denied: the list is arranged by countries, and in the latest issue of the magazine it contains reports from 34; I may as well recite them. They are: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rhodesia, Singapore,

Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, South Vietnam, Soviet Union, Spain, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaïre and Zambia. (No doubt you are wondering what Britain is doing in that list. We figure in two reports: one on the latest developments over the *Crossman Diaries*, the other on the imprisonment of Miss Pat Arrowsmith on charges under the Incitement to Disaffection Act.)

Now a publication of this kind must be either impartial or valueless; in this world, however, impartiality is more commonly striven for than attained, and not all that often striven for. Yet *Index on Censorship* strives and attains; it really does denounce restrictions on liberty of argument wherever they occur, and although its editor, Mr. Michael Scammell (the assistant editor is Mr. George Theiner, and the editorial board consists of Messrs. Louis Blom-Cooper, Edward Crankshaw, Stuart Hampshire, Dan Jacobson and Stephen Spender), is not so foolish as to believe, let alone suggest, that all countries which practice, to any serious degree, the suppression of opinion are equally heinous, he gives the same weight to all equally grave instances of suppression wherever they may occur. *Index on Censorship* knows that apart from black there are many shades of grey, but it maintains against all comers the truth that even the palest

grey is not white. Thus, in the current "Index index" there are, as I said, 34 countries represented, but the report on Nigeria occupies six lines, that on Kenya eight, that on Peru six—and that on the Soviet Union over six columns.

Looking through my complete file of *Index on Censorship* (it has been going since the beginning of 1972, and I am willing to hazard a guess that the necessity for it will not disappear just yet) I am struck by, among its many other excellent qualities, the range of outstanding writers who have contributed to its pages. In almost every case to give either a first-hand account of the subject-matter that the magazine deals with or a story, poem, or article which, though not directly concerned with protest against injustice, could not be published in the writer's own country. Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Amalrik, Nekrasov, Sinavsky, Medvedev, Pavel Litvinov and Natalya Gorbanevskaya are among the Russians; Nadine Gordimer, Dan Jacobson, and Mary Benson are some of the South Africans; Mihovana Djilas and Mibajlo Mihaljov (whose existence is a standing corrective to the view, now being peddled more assiduously than ever, that their country is not really a dictatorship) speak for Yugoslavia; there are Spaniards, Cubans, Czechs, Hungarians, Chinese; there are many who must remain anonymous; and—an encapsulated demonstration of the need for

such a magazine—there are reports from Allende's Chile and today's Chile, from Portugal today and Portugal yesterday.

The latest issue contains a fascinating, though necessarily inconclusive, debate under the title "Should writers boycott South Africa?", which consists of the replies by some 40 artists (including Stephen Spender, Mary McCarthy, Nadine Gordimer, Kurt Vonnegut, Rosalyn Tureck, Margaret Drabble, Richard Wollheim, and Alan Plater) to a questionnaire the magazine sent out on that subject; it also includes a devastating review of the present abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the Soviet Union, and a moving and terrible account by Victor Fainberg of his own experiences at the hands of the foul savages who run such places as the Serbsky Institute, of whom, and of which, I have so often written. Here is part of Fainberg's account of one of the many institutions in which he was imprisoned:

"In the Leningrad Special Prison Hospital—where Sukovitsky, Grigorenko and Yesselin-Volpin had been imprisoned before me—I found an absolutely arbitrary regime in force, even more severe than that which prevails in the ordinary prison hospitals for common criminals. In fact, just like an ordinary prison, with cells and galleries, peepholes in the doors, with warders and trustees. Apart from the prison officers,

headed by a Colonel Oblinov, there were also the so-called male nurses—criminals serving terms for hooliganism, theft, drunkenness and so forth, who were awarded a greater degree of scope for their activities among the madmen. These 'nurses' robbed the inmates of their food, not only from the parcels sent by their families but also from their daily diet, so that the prisoners would, for instance, receive milk diluted with water, more water than milk. The warders and nurses humiliated and beat the sick men in their care, and they—the warders, that is, not the madmen—were protected by the medical personnel, by the nursing sisters and doctors. The doctor still retained something of his conscience and could not bear to see this kind of treatment being meted out, he couldn't do anything about it because, if he had, he would himself have been in trouble, risking dismissal from the 'hospital'.

It is to battle against that kind of thing, and to bring the reports of those who fight it into their bare hands, that *Index on Censorship* exists. Mr. Angus Wilson has well said of the magazine that it "chronicles with the widest scope and the greatest exactitude the painful, heroic story of those of us who are not so lucky or so free."

The address of *Index on Censorship* is 21 Russell Street, London, WC2B 5HP. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

Miss the Heathrow traffic instead of your plane

We're sorry, but it's only fair to warn you that essential building and roadworks involved in the construction of the new Piccadilly Line underground link could delay traffic and parking at the airport over the holiday period.

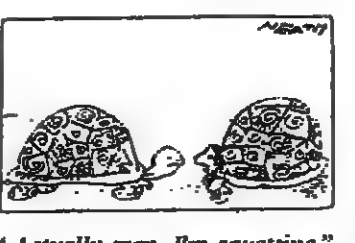
So please don't come by car if you can avoid it. You'll be better off catching an airline coach from a town terminal, a London Transport bus (82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West) a Green Line coach 724 or 727, or British Rail air-link coaches from Feltham, Reading or Woking stations.

Meanwhile we're improving the airport as fast as we can. Have a good holiday.



The Times Diary

Not cricket I'm afraid, old sport



"Actually man, I'm squatting."

Nuptials
Southwark Cathedral, which nestles beneath the railway lines to London Bridge station, became the most important church in Fairland yesterday. Prince Charming married Cinderella in the choir while bejewelled wedding guests chanted in the choir stalls and men in shirt-sleeves ran around swinging perforated tin cans full of smouldering charcoal to simulate an incense-laden atmosphere.

The cathedral has been loaned for most of the week to a company filming the wedding there as the climax of a multi-million pound musical called *The Story of Cinderella*. Some of the 250 costumed extras were stripped to the waist and staked themselves outside, but kept their white periwigs firmly in place. One courtier, wearing glasses and totting an instantanum, went down on his knees to take a snapshot of Dame Edith Evans sitting beneath the trees waiting her cue.

Press photographers asked him to do it again. The Cathedral successor, the Rev David Hunt, said Southwark attracted more artistic usage than any other cathedral in England. The choir is on holiday at the moment anyway, so the week's services have been transferred to a quiet chapel.

The director, Bryan Forbes, is very pleased with the building. They just took all their lighting down, put up their own, and built up a grand pair of west doors, on which all the wrought-iron work is really superb. The offer to leave this splendid piece of forgery behind when they go, but I'm afraid our architect would not really like it.

Sophisticated
For the last two summers the Tate Gallery put on a school holiday event at which children could mess around with paint, paper and machinery and, it was hoped, become interested in the gallery's regular exhibits. This year's show, which opens today, has been broadened to involve adults, and its name changed from *Kidspaly to Tate Games*.

Terry Measham, who has organized it, was worried at the preview yesterday that he may have erred on the side of over-sophistication. "It all looks very simple," he warned me, "but some of it is extremely obscure and difficult."

He led me to the Bernard Cohen Bagatelle, a brilliant

white pin-table with steel balls careening around it. "Even this," he said, "has a level of sophistication. The balls are attracted into different patterns by magnets below the surface. It is supposed to be based on one of Cohen's white paintings we have in the gallery, and it represents the different levels beneath the surface of his paintings."

He could see I was getting baffled already, he led me to the Critical Clické. Poker Machine, an adapted fruit machine which was far closer to my level of comprehension. Instead of fruit, the machine's panels contained cliché words of phrases. "I could merit a pasticheur" was my first effort, but I improved to "Out-of-date avant-garde plagiarist". "That looks like a winner," said Measham.

With repitiation, he led me next to the Duchamp/Hamilton Large glass machine, whose extreme sophistication left him at a loss for cogent words. It is a three-dimensional model of a version in the gallery of Duchamp's *Large Glass* which, according to the notes provided, "remains one of the most hermetic and impenetrable works in 20th Century art."

The machinery based on it is powered by two bicycles. Its theme is sexual frustration. "The stuff at the bottom is the bachelor apparatus, trying to inseminate the bride at the top," Measham explained. Finally, Measham led me through the labyrinth at the entrance to the tent in which the games are housed. "What is its significance?" I asked, as I struggled from the pitch dark through a montage of canvas strips, giant bottle brushes and spilled paint.

"It is redolent with significance," he declared, "but again a little obscure. It signifies

the move in art away from the hard object to the situation where anything can go. The paint has been dripped on to the floor. It has been liberated, and so has the canvas. The bottle brush is now free to be a bottle brush if it wants to, or a work of art if it prefers."

He spotted the glazed look coming over me again and added quickly: "Or if you can't take all that in you can just regard it as groping through a maze, which most people like to do anyway". Fun.

Untheatrical

Commercial property developers do not have much of a reputation for artistic endeavour, so it was with interest I noted that a new 19-storey office block nearing completion in Birmingham will include a theatre on the ground floor. Regrettably, however, the developers London Life Association and Equitable Life Assurance Society, appear to have no immediate plans for housing the arts in Britain's second city.

According to a press release: "The developers feel that the theatre could provide an interesting new concept in the provision of conference and display facilities for organisations in need of such, though many other possible uses are envisaged." Plays, perhaps?

The rude limerick about Oxford colleges which I printed last week, which rhymed 'limerick' with 'virginity', has provoked a space of similar risqué verses about both of our senior universities. Who says there are no benefits in higher education? Apart from several variations of the Trinity dirty (some of

which attribute it to Cambridge), there were two that particularly appealed. The first, from P. Levy-Margard of Holloway, also concerns Cambridge:

There was a young student of Johns,
Who took to abusing the
"Oh no," said the porter,
"You may have my young daughter.
But the swans are reserved
for the Dons."

The other contains a word that I would not normally allow in this column, but I am persuaded to make an exception, partly on account of the discretion of the contributor. It is from Dame Margaret Cofe, who recalls:

Protracted and painful
researches
By Darwin and Huxley and Ball
Have conclusively proved
that the hedgerow
Can never be buggered at all
And further protracted
researches
Have still more conclusively
proved the same thing.

That comparative safety in Keltie
Is enjoyed by the hedgerow
alone.
She says the verse was current in the 1920s, when she was a Reader at the Economics Department. That means that the Huxley must be Sir Julian, but can anyone identify Ball?

Puzzling brief news story from the Financial Times last week: *Women who claim that they on holiday are being harassed by an article in the Financial Times, 'Female harassment' has become a craze.* The article in question was about the harassment of women by men in the workplace. The Financial Times is a leading newspaper in the UK, and the article was likely to have been widely read.

مكتبة من الأدب



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DR SOARES STEERS MIDDLE COURSE

The arrogance of Portugal's rulers is almost breathtaking. Only last week the Armed Forces Movement through its rather pliant Fifth Division—the propaganda shock troops—was emphasizing the identity of interests between the Armed Forces and the People. All new political structures were to be based on this alliance; the search for a new government after the resignation of the socialists and the Popular Democrats was a search for a body that would properly represent the revolutionary aims of the People. The People had only to put their trust in the revolution's leaders and be on their guard against backsliders and reactionaries, and all would be well.

The trouble was that the People had already put their trust in those they voted for—the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. And these elected representatives decided two weeks ago that all would not be well. If the military had their own way, to Portugal's rulers and the Communist party the conclusion was obvious: the socialists and their allies were really reactionaries in disguise, and must therefore be vigorously denounced to the People as such. But again the People were unconvinced, indeed they took part in massive demonstrations supporting the Socialists, they panted slogans against the military rulers and in several cities in northern Portugal they chased the Communists ignominiously out of town.

Some of the Supreme Revolutionary Council began to ask themselves whether perhaps the People were right. Their doubts seemed only to fire with greater radical zeal the others whose reaction was the same as when they were similarly challenged by the political parties two weeks ago: the opposition was simply abolished. The Armed Forces General Assembly

has now stripped even the Supreme Revolutionary Council of any real power; setting up instead a triumvirate to rule the country unhampered by the experience and caution of Major Melo Antunes and his moderates. Portugal is now in the hands of President Costa Gomes, the prime minister, and General Otelo Carvalho, the ambitious and mercurial commander of Copcon, the only means of law enforcement that still functions. At least these three are not still talking about an alliance with the People. General Gonçalves admitted on Sunday that large sections of the Portuguese people were not behind the revolution, and winning them over would be a difficult task. President Costa Gomes has appealed for a slowing down of the revolution.

This realization that they are ruling in defiance of and not alliance with the People has done nothing to modify their ambitions. In his first public speech as a member of the triumvirate the prime minister said the final aim of the revolution was the end of private ownership. He is now trying to form a government which will presumably implement this frankly communist programme. General Carvalho will presumably now be free to start setting up those workers' revolutionary councils that were so firmly slapped down by the Supreme Revolutionary Council only a month ago.

In the face of this what should the forces of democracy in Portugal now do? Should they launch an all-out attack on the triumvirate, seeking allies among those members of the Armed Forces Movement who are equally unhappy with the latest concentration of power? Should they support those parts of the programme they can in order to try to influence the rest? Or should they simply resign themselves to another fifty years of undemocratic government?

BUYING CHROME FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The decision of Mr. Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to allow the British Steel Corporation to extend its interests in South Africa has caused argument within the Labour Party. It is natural that it should do so. Apartheid like Soviet communism is an abhorrent creed and the debate over whether a nation of liberal sympathies can reconcile an economic or political grounds trade with a country whose internal arrangements are repugnant to the majority of people must continue to be a live one.

The British Steel Corporation requires a secure supply of large chrome, a purified ore used in the production of stainless steel. It is to significantly expand the production facilities at Sheffield. As the result of Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the present Minister's predecessor, the Corporation has examined world wide chrome ore supplies to ascertain whether alternative supplies are available, given the maintenance of sanc-

tions against Rhodesia, once our principal supplier. They are, but in Russia, and neither the price nor the security of supply offered by that country meet the requirements of this country. Nor is the Russian regime any more liberal than the South African, though it discriminates against different groups. At a time when there is a world shortage of chrome ore the BSC was obliged to advise Mr. Varley that there was no alternative to South Africa if the Sheffield expansion, and the jobs which go with it, were to be assured.

That is the industrial logic of the matter. The moral question remains unresolved. There are those who argue that any close contact with South Africa sustains its repugnant system of discrimination. Others say that it is better to work for reforms from within the system, though few of them would be ingenious enough to suggest that reform is their primary aim. Still others

MR CROSLAND'S REDUNDANT EXTRAVAGANCE

There have always been two main kinds of criticism of the Community Land Bill: that it is unnecessarily cumbersome means of accomplishing ends which could be attained more simply, and that in the process it enlarges the area of uncontrolled administrative discretion by public bodies too far. That is why the Bill has received such fierce criticism from such a variety of quarters. Some bodies, like the Town and Country Planning Association, have applauded both its aims and its basic machinery, but strongly attacked the illiberal tenor of its details; some voices in local government even Labour voices—have seemed less concerned about unentertained official discretion, but much more so about the chaotic effect the upheaval might have on metropolitan finances.

After an exhausting progress a committee, the Bill awaits its report stage changed in many respects, and festooned with promises that ministers have made in principle but not yet found words for. These modifications are being welcomed in the planning professions, and the TCPA as just announced that it no longer has any major objections to the Bill. Almost at the same moment the Law Society has issued a detailed condemnation

of the Bill which, prepared with due legal deliberation, takes no account of the most recent actual and promised amendments. Though in the circumstances it is bound to fall rather flat, it is a scathing catalogue of the kind of things that ministers presumably thought they might get away with, and a reminder that a Bill conceived in such a frame of mind must be treated with suspicion at every stage.

The Government has stepped back on several matters of importance. The Bill as it stood threatened to take much of the process of planning effectively out of the realm of public debate. Local authorities would have been able to acquire almost any land compulsorily without giving any indication of what they meant to do with it. The Secretary of State would have been free to reject any plea for a public inquiry, even so far as could be seen if the private plot of an owner-occupier was in question. If an inquiry was held, the Secretary of State would have been able to disregard any objection "made on the ground that the acquisition is unnecessary or inexpedient".

Subject to scrutiny of the exact terms, these threats have apparently been lifted. In addition, the Government has relieved councils of the obligation to stock up enough land for all

developments envisaged for a decade ahead: now they would need only to look five years into the future. Hints have been dropped that the full rigour of the system will not be imposed for ten years or more in any case. The Ministers are still nervously themselves to decide how small they dare make the scrap of land for which a householder may claim special exemptions.

This is to the good, but of course it all refers only to one of the two batches of objections to the Bill. The other batch still has as much force as ever. The Government still proposes a drastic and expensive upheaval in local government (on money borrowed on the strength of highly speculative future profits) to achieve ends which could be achieved by quite minor legislation—or even without legislation at all. The profits created by planning permissions already return to the community, in great part. Local authorities already have considerable scope to assemble land; wisely, many are well aware that they are not equipped to go into property speculation in a big way. Many more demonstrate it by their tardy and unimaginative use of the land that they do own. From this point of view, the Bill is as misconceived as ever.

status and qualifications to be consulted by both. The case was spelled out in Social Morality Council Report on the Future of Broadcasting (Eyre Methuen) 73. The members of such a consultative body would also have to work closely with producers. But they would be there not to control but to learn, to reflect and to draw conclusions. The latter would be accepted all the more readily by broadcasters who shared in the process of teaching them.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD OLIVER, Secretary General, The Social Morality Council,
c/o 17 York House, W8,
July 24.

The situation in India

From Mr. Satish Kumar
Sir, Mr. Karanjia's letter (July 23) is not amusing. Mr. Karanjia is one of the least likely people to be in touch with the underground resistance in India, writing as he does from the London Hilton, having just spent five days as guest of the Imperial court of the Shah of Iran. He seems unaware that since he left India his own paper, *Blitz*, July 12, published reports of the resistance of two states; Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, which have refused to impose censorship on the press and ban demonstrations.

If his paper which is itself censored, writes so much as front page story we have some indication of the resistance in India. The underground paper *The Times* Correspondent referred to is not a joke. The joke, with a touch of cruelty, is that being played upon our nation by Mrs. Gandhi in banning the writings of Rabin Dr. Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and those of her own father, Pandit Nehru. In so far as Mrs. Gandhi claims to have cut prices, Hitler also achieved economic miracles but at what cost?

I pray for the speedy release of Jawahar Narayan, one of our associate editors, of whom Mahatma Gandhi wrote in 1940: "The arrest of Shri Jaya Prakash is unfortunate. He is no ordinary worker. He has forsaken all for the sake of the deliverance of his country. His capacity for self-sacrifice is not to be excelled." Yours faithfully,
SATISH KUMAR, Editor,
Resurgence Magazine,
275 Kings Road,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey,
July 24.

Sterilization of minors

From Mrs C. M. Fulton
Sir, Mr. Nigel H. Harris is of course right in what he says about the strict code of doctors (July 24) but surely he is on the wrong track? The point at issue in the present case is that the patient is not clinically ill, that gynaecologically the operation is not necessary, and that the decision is not primarily a medical one. One would have thought that any surgeon in these circumstances would be only too glad to draw on the help of those who are particularly concerned with social ethics as he is with medicine, and also to have regard to the general climate of public opinion.

Yours faithfully,
CYNTHIA FULTON,
c/o Old Farmhouse,
Tainfield,
Nailbourne,
Taunton, Somerset,
July 24.

Instability of currency

From Sir David Barran
Sir, We must all hope for the best from a statutory limit on the number of additional pieces of paper passing as remuneration to employees and to O.M.P.s. But until currency comes to have real worth in terms of basic, durable essential commodities (and vice-versa) inflation will, I fear, continue unabated. As Professor Galbraith wrote in your columns (July 16): "The economic profession—I chose my words with care—is intellectually bankrupt. It might as well not exist." It is as may be, but let us not abandon hope. On April 3, your Economics Editor, Mr. Peter Jay, after referring to the futile searching for a stable monetary system, wrote about a recently published book *Economic Stability is Attainable* by L. St. Clare Gronodon (who is not an academic—but surely a natural—economist) at considerable length.

I refrain from quoting his article in *extenso* but his main points were:
1. Here is a field in which Britain could take an initiative on her own.
2. Mr. Wilson has recently called for a price stabilization scheme. Here is his chance to take his proposal into action.
3. The preface to Mr. Gronodon's book by Lords Kaldor and Robert Hall, by Sir Roy Harrod and Mr. Donald Tyrman all commend it and three of them urge the setting up of an official committee to inquire into the scheme and report back to Cabinet.

Having studied this book myself, I believe the implementation of the system it describes would have an unprecedented stabilizing effect on international currency, and strongly endorse the suggestion as to the early setting up of a special committee to assess its merits, with prompt advice to the Cabinet in this vital matter. All who seek a basis for well-founded hope for a better order could find it in *Economic Stability is Attainable* which fully warrants that title.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BARRAN,
As from 36 Kensington Square, W8,
July 18.

Votes without canvassing

From Mr. Richard May
Sir, Miss P. Meacock (July 10), supporting the thesis "Votes without Canvassing" claims to have come within 20 votes of the successful candidate in a GLC election for a "Westminster City ward" when herself polling 60 votes.

This is an unusual claim, particularly as I cannot find the ward or constituency in which Miss Meacock stood in either of the two last GLC elections. It would be interesting to know which it was. Be that as it may, the same formula was not successful in the election of this Council in 1974 when Miss Meacock then stood in the Millbank ward and received 27 votes. This was over 1,300 votes less than the two successful Labour candidates. We both canvassed. Yours faithfully,
RICHARD MAY,
Leader of the Opposition,
City of Westminster,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.

Helsinki summit meeting and détente

From Mrs Elizabeth Young
Sir, Don't remember that some years ago, when the West agreed to go to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, it was on condition that talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions began shortly afterwards? The connection between détente and the reduction of military confrontation is as real today as it was then, which is why the "confidence building measures" have been included in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe documents.

What now of the relationship of CSCE and MBFR—or has it been forgotten? The Soviet Union is getting the cooperation. Why are we not getting the disarmament? Yours, &c.
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
July 25.

From Lord Bringshaw
Sir, Three years ago the TUC at its Congress in Brighton unanimously called on the Government of the day to progress the calling of the proposed Conference for European Peace, Security and Co-operation. Recently the TUC representatives, led by Mr. Jack Jones and Mr. L. Bringshaw, urged Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, to carry through Government intentions in this regard with a measure of urgency. The Foreign Secretary made clear to us what the Government had in mind in this regard. We were able to report back our satisfaction at what had been said to us, to the TUC General Council.

It would indeed be a misfit if not churlish on our part to fail to indicate at this time publicly our support for the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary in the efforts they now seek to explore in Helsinki with other world leaders to bring this historic conference to a successful conclusion in the interests of mankind.

The TUC are simply in favour of humanity seeking ways and means of living together rather than allowing the hazards of nuclear war to check to ensure that we should all die together in a nuclear holocaust. If the leader of HM Opposition opts for suicide, let it be the gross sinful personal decision for her. It is not our preference. Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BRINGSHAW,
House of Lords,
July 28.

European communists

From the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain
Sir, Your editorial "European Communists" (July 19) purports to face up to a West European political development of major significance for the next decade and beyond but it seems to me finally fails to do so because it proceeds from myths and prejudices tradi-

tionally associated with anti-communism. To refuse to cast these aside and examine this political phenomenon on its merits resulted therefore in a conclusion that must have been intellectually unsatisfactory to many of your readers less partisan than I am.

You concede "The membership of communist parties... have not in general diminished... and, less directly concerned, that support for West European communist parties, generally and electorally, is increasing. True, in terms of the latter, not here in Britain, but given an electoral system similar to that of our West European neighbours, we are confident that too would increase."

Surely the essential question your editorial did not face up to is "Why after nearly 20 years of sustained anti-communist activity and propaganda by all the agencies of the establishment and mass media in Western Europe is support for the communist parties growing?" I would suggest the answer is along the following lines.

Capitalism is failing to satisfy the economic, social, moral and cultural needs and aspirations of the people of these countries and the philosophy and outlook of communism, along with the proposals of communist parties to tackle the system's economic and political crisis, is finding an ever greater response amongst the people.

Because this is the case, your argument that "Western politicians beware of alliances with communists on the grounds that they are dangerous will have little effect. Life and experience determines the development or otherwise of such alliances, not subjective reactions arising in great measure from the cold war era."

Yours sincerely,
GORDON MCLENNAN, General Secretary,
Communist Party of Great Britain,
16 King Street, WC2.

Learning the art of democracy

From Professor Bernard Crick
Sir, Mr. K. G. Collier (July 25) says that the success of small numbers of "Marxist or near-Marxist" infiltrators in many contexts shows the need for a general civic "training" in the values and justifications of our society, a study of "the exercise of power and authority in civilized organizations" and for practical exercises in participation.

There is a need for "political literacy" to be developed through our education. Certainly it should start with the values and beliefs (I stress the plural) of our present society. But to be educational and democratic, not "training" as indoctrination would need to consider also the values and justifications of "the Marxists" themselves as well as of all other important viewpoints, and not to limit its studies to "civilized" organizations.

Mr. Collier calls for a national foundation to support "An experimental scheme in which two national foundations have recently been supporting a broadly based working party of teachers and educators, of which I have the honour to be chairman, in developing new curricula and in surveying political knowledge and ignorance among school leavers. But if I send Mr. Collier our papers, I hope they will convince him that education must come before training and that tolerance and empathy must come before defence of 'the values' of our society. The whole curriculum which would need to be of religion he should know—that we no longer fully agree on substantive values (if we ever did). But we may be overwhelmingly agreed on the procedural values of what he would call "a liberal democratic society of an open type"—if it is.

Odd that a few years ago many would write to your columns, fearing the dangers of too much democracy and participation: now the fear of too little. Heartening. And certainly the schools have a great role to play in encouraging political literacy or responsible and informed citizenship.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD CRICK,
Programme for Political Education,
The Hansard Society,
12 Gower Street, WC1.

From Mrs Barbara Stirrup
Sir, The qualities, outlined by Mr. K. G. Collier (July 25), which enable "small numbers of politically active persons of Marxist or near-Marxist persuasion" to achieve power are indeed impressive. Direct experience of such a group reveals the further qualities which are ultimately responsible for their success: in any defensive and, hence, aggressive situation, their dedication becomes fanaticism, commitment a ruthlessness which exterminates all opposition, expertise in political management, an unswerving thrust to power by manipulation masked by a facade of democracy, technique for maintaining power, the exploitation of slander and libel.

Any training scheme for leaders would rightly include a study of the means by which the virtues of a political system are converted into the reverse. The collective action, which should be the expression of a liberal democratic society, can flourish only in circumstances of good will and tolerant flexibility; enforced, it is no more than collective tyranny.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA E. STIRRUP,
4 Farnet House,
Southsea, Hampshire.

Value of scrub to wildlife

From Mr Peter R. Morgan
Sir, I notice in Lord Esher's letter (July 24) about conservation tasks for jobless youths that he thinks one of their tasks should be the clearance of scrub.

At Ewell Technical College earlier this year a notice had been posted up by the college's branch of the Conservation Society which read, "Let the countryside breathe, remove unwanted scrub and trees from its areas and promote new wildlife."

These are just two examples I have come across in recent years of a rather irrational hatred of scrub. There seems to be a campaign to get rid of it and I cannot understand why.

Scrub is simply an area of small trees, shrubs and other wild plants, and it is a superb habitat for birds and wild animals generally. Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath have large areas of scrub and very interesting they are, too. The birds which live in scrub are not just sparrows and blackbirds but warblers, woodpeckers, yellow hammers, magpies, nightjays, and red-backed shrikes.

May I suggest that jobless youths and the Conservation Society leave the scrub alone, wherever it is? Remember that scrub looking scruffy is home for a great many wild creatures.

Yours faithfully,
PETER R. MORGAN,
48 Court Royal,
Carlton Drive, SW15.

Just living

From Mr Monja Danishevsky
Sir, As if the human race has not enough troubles to bedevil it, we make things worse by continuing to warn each other of the fatal consequences of our everyday habits. Smoking gives us cancer; butter clogs our arteries; eggs ruin our livers; sweets rot our teeth; coffee gives us insomnia; brandy brings on heart attacks; sex drives us mad; no sex drives us madder—and so on.

Could we not rationalize the situation into one all embracing statement: *Just Living Kills You In The End*? A Government health warning to that effect could be made to appear, by law, on all birth certificates.

Yours faithfully,
M. DANISHEVSKY,
Tilford House Farm,
Tilford,
Farnham,
Surrey.

IBC advisory machinery

From the Secretary General of The Social Morality Council
Sir, The moral censorship involved in Mrs. Whitehouse's proposed broadcasting Council (The Times, July 21), like the political control involved in the proposals made from the opposite extreme by members of the Standing Conference on Broadcasting (The Times, June 28), could lead not to the reform of broadcasting but to its disruption.

Broadcasting, like other media of communication, is an art. Policy, or even moral or political policy, cannot be made up by people from outside and simply be handed over to the practitioners to implement.

Contrary to what Mrs Whitehouse implies, the BBC and IBA are already accountable to the public through Parliament. To make them more accountable, by controlling programmes more closely than the present Governors do, the new controllers would have to involve themselves more in the day-to-day business of production. They would become back-seat drivers, duplicating the work of broadcasters without their professional expertise but no less immune from political or moral prejudice.

There is certainly a case for a better equipped and more representative advisory service for broadcasting: a central body independent of the broadcasting authorities and of government but with sufficient

status and qualifications to be consulted by both. The case was spelled out in Social Morality Council Report on the Future of Broadcasting (Eyre Methuen) 73. The members of such a consultative body would also have to work closely with producers. But they would be there not to control but to learn, to reflect and to draw conclusions. The latter would be accepted all the more readily by broadcasters who shared in the process of teaching them.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD OLIVER, Secretary General, The Social Morality Council,
c/o 17 York House, W8,
July 24.

Left-handed

From Miss Gladys Gunn
Sir, Your correspondence on left-handed violinists reminds me that in the twenties, when a pupil at a girls' school near Nairn, I played the violin in the school orchestra. My left-handed bowing, I was told, often caused "more damage than the bow work at Agincourt."

Late in life I formed a ladies' string quartet. Coincidentally, three of us were left-handed. Our sister playing aroused no comment, and we are all alive today to tell the tale!

Yours faithfully,
GLADYS GUNN,
Palace Court Hotel,
Bournemouth,
July 19.

Boys in girls' schools

From Miss M. Oakeley
Sir, As Head of one of the girls' schools which admits boys to its sixth form, may I suggest that more boys take advantage of the excellent facilities offered in an all-girls' school? Not for them the large dormitories, the fagging or even beatings! They have all the advantages of modern buildings, and single rooms in which to study, besides being able to enjoy cookery classes and to have a wide choice of female companionship.

Yours truly,
M. OAKELEY, Headmistress,
St Felix School,
Southwold,
Suffolk.

Healey hint of Europe float move discounted

By Tim Congdon

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, hinted at the weekend in an interview with the French newspaper, *Le Figaro*, that Britain might consider joining the European-currency float at some future date.

But official sources in London expressed considerable scepticism at the likelihood of an early move to join the float. It is understood that the Government is certainly not considering any such move in the next year or so.

Indeed, Mr Healey referred, in the interview, to the differences in inflation rates between members of the European Economic Community, and said that a commitment to participate in the float would be unwise unless there was greater co-ordination of economic policies.

He also pointed out that

British and European countries must feel reluctant to accept a further increase in the float at present, because it would increase their international responsibilities.

The Government is, however, believed to be concerned at a further downward float in the value of the pound. The focus of its anxiety is not the exchange rate between the pound and the European currencies but the float, but the exchange rate between the pound and the dollar.

The dollar rate is particularly sensitive because it affects the relative attractiveness of London and New York as financial centres. The increase in minimum lending rate last week was a response to an official attempt to tighten conditions in London in order to make markets and keep interest rates competitive.

But opinion among Treasury officials is generally opposed to any return to fixed exchange rates in the short term. Although the Government's attitude towards exchange rates may have changed recently, the tendency in official circles and in financial circles is to be wary to dismiss Mr Healey's remarks to *Le Figaro* as a diplomatic ploy.

mistic about the chances of achieving a reasonable overall payments surplus this year. Meanwhile, the growing strength of the economy is yielding better capital flows back to the country.

For example, figures just released by the New York Stock Exchange show that net foreign purchases of American corporate securities totalled \$970m in the first quarter of this year, against net sales of \$13m in the final quarter of 1974.

Productivity also gained at a 2 per cent seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second quarter of this year, registering the first quarterly advance in a year, and the largest for a single quarter since the first three months of 1973.

L BANK

Shareholders
The Fuji Bank, Limited
The Sumitoshi Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

Trustees Corporation .	16
ed Gas Industries	18

Clothing workers fear for their jobs as M & S cuts stock levels 10 pc

By Peter Hill

Further redundancies are being made in Britain's hosiery and knitwear industry, with increased short-time working and lay-offs expected as a result of the decision by Marks & Spencer to reduce stock levels by 10 per cent.

Yesterday one of the retail group's major suppliers, N. Corah, of Leicester (in which M & S has a stake through its pension fund) announced that 25 workers were to be made redundant.

The cutbacks will affect Corah's plants in various parts of the country and, according to a spokesman, were largely influenced by a sustained efficiency improvement programme involving introduction of new machinery over the past few months.

Trade union leaders are becoming increasingly concerned at the threat to job prospects in the hard-pressed knitwear industry and the biggest union, the Hosiery and Knitwear Workers Union, gave last week's

government aid package for the textile industry only a qualified welcome.

Only last week Bentley Engineering, the specialist knitwear machinery manufacturer, company within Sir Charles Clore's, Sears Engineering group, announced that 130 workers were to be made redundant. Another Sears company, Wildt Mellor Bromley, has put its 530 production workers on a three-day week.

In a statement Mr Harold Gibson, secretary of the hosiery workers' union, said that in the first three months of this year 7,000 jobs had been lost in the industry. He gave warning that unless the Government took a tougher line on imports, up to 25 per cent of the industry's workforce could be on the dole by the end of this year.

In the Leicester area unemployment was now at 52 per cent compared with national average of 4.7 per cent. He said that without government action unemployment and short-time working would continue to worsen.

Chamber says pay rebels should lose social benefits

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Employees who strike to obtain more than the £6 a week pay increase permitted by the Government should have social security withdrawn. It was wrong for the Government to subsidise strike action against its own policy, the Association of Yorkshire and Humberside Chambers of Commerce declared yesterday.

The association said the Government had made it clear in its White Paper that the £6 limit was a ceiling, and that some industries might not be able to afford that amount. Statements recently by trade union leaders indicated that they ignored this, and would be pressing for £6, whatever the circumstances.

"The chambers in Yorkshire wish to make it clear that for many industries £6 will be an enormous burden on costs and will be inflationary", it stated.

The chambers also believed the present pay curbs would work only if they were part of larger-term planning over the next three to four years, and they would like to see a more detailed announcement of government intentions beyond the immediate 12 months.

Private industry recognized that it had to cut back to survive; it now looked to the public authorities to face reality in the same way. Some machinery had to be found—and quickly—to penalize those who ignored this, and would be pressing for £6, whatever the circumstances.

5,208 bankruptcies last year

Last year's bankruptcy figures were easily the highest for the decade, with an increase from 3,380 in 1973 to 5,208 in the number of receiving and administration orders made. Of those 1,017 related to the construction industry, 874 to retailing and 221 to financial, business and professional services.

In one case there were estimated liabilities of £17.9m; in five others the estimated liabilities were over £500,000. The report, which is compiled by the Department of Trade, covers the insolvency of individuals only, and not that of limited companies.

Cloud over future of Clyde order for drillship

By Our Industrial Correspondent

One of three highly complex and costly oil drillships ordered from Scott Lithgow, the lower Clyde shipbuilders may be postponed, and possibly cancelled because of growing world overcapacity for this type of vessel.

Discussions are taking place with the owners, Pacific Morse Shipping & Associates, on the future of one of two ships ordered by the joint American and Norwegian partnership 10 months ago at a total cost of £50m.

A spokesman for Scott Lithgow last night confirmed that a questionmark hung over the future of the contract, but said that the possibility of cancellation had not yet arisen.

"There is a possibility of postponement of the second of the two ships because of the need to secure new chartering arrangements", he said.

But there is no immediate threat to job prospects since both ships are not scheduled for delivery until 1977-78. The company is building the first of the series of three dynamically positioning drillships ordered by the Anglo-American partnership of Ben-Odeco, a company set up by Ben Line and Ocean Drilling. The latter is the first of a series of construction marked an important development by British interests into a highly specialized field.

Wine sales only marginally lower despite Budget

Despite gloomy, post-Budget predictions, the wine industry reports relatively buoyant sales.

According to figures published yesterday by the Wine and Spirit Association, clearances in May fell by only 2.9 per cent over the same month last year which brings the total for the first five months to 3.8 per cent down. This compares with fears, based on earlier results of a drop of 15 per cent or more in sales.

"The picture is heartening", Mr David Rutherford, chairman of the association states. "If we can continue the volume of business to the end of the year on an overall level with 1974 we shall do well."

Figures, however, show big decreases in wine from certain areas, particularly Cyprus and South Africa. Wine specialists partly blame a 19.4 per cent reduction in imports from Cyprus during the first quarter on the domestic political situation there.

Dr Samuelson joins economists' lobby for easier Fed policies

From Frank Vogl
Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, July 28

Dr Paul Samuelson, Nobel Prize winner and Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the latest of a growing number of distinguished United States economists to call on the Federal Reserve Board to ease its monetary policies.

He has also called for additional fiscal stimulus for the sluggish economy.

These views, similar to those expressed last week by such economists as Mr Andrew Brimmer and Professor Otto Eckstein, of Harvard, and the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr Walter Heller and Dr Gardner Ackley, are important because they are coming to shape the economic policies of Democratic Party politicians in Congress.

Their recommendation could spark a major confrontation in the months ahead between these politicians and the Federal Reserve Board and the Ford Administration. Supported by the academics the Democrats look set to demand an extension of the one-year tax cut passed by Congress earlier this year and for a substantial expansion of the money supply.

Last week the Democrats consulted a number of top economists in preparation for their campaign, and the degree of their success will undoubtedly have a big impact on the future shape of the economy.

Dr Samuelson suggested at a meeting of Congress's Joint Economic Committee that the money supply should expand by 7 per cent to 10 per cent to ensure a significant reduction in unemployment.

Such leading Democratic Party congressmen as Mr Henry Reuss, Mr William Proxmire and Senator Hubert Humphrey now argue that there is so much slack in the economy (unemployment at 9 per cent, industrial capacity utilisation below 70 per cent) that a substantial increase in the money supply could stimulate production and employment without rekindling inflation.

Verdict on UK airlines due today

By Our Air Correspondent

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is expected to announce in the Commons today his policy for the future of the British airline industry.

The policy has been based on guidance drawn up by a group of civil servants in his ministry, who have presented him with a series of options concerning the future of the state-owned and private enterprise sectors of the industry.

Over the past few days, Mr Shore has called the chief officers of most of the major British airlines in to see him. He has listened to their views on how the industry should be organized, but has left little of what his own future policy will be.

The management of British Caledonian, the major private enterprise airline, remains deeply worried that the minister on political grounds will so emasculate its operations that the state-owned British Airways will be able to take over.

Bcal have proposed to the minister that the Government should take a minority share in the airline. The industry is also waiting with great interest to see whether Mr Shore gives Laker Airways permission to go ahead with its Skytrain cheap transatlantic service.

Dr Heller told Democratic Party leaders last week that an extended tax cut and easier Fed policies were essential to ensure an economic recovery, and he called recent tightening of Fed policies "an ominous cloud on the horizon".

In a rare display of coordination all the Democrats on the House Banking Committee worked closely at a hearing last week to force Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to state what impact on inflation, gross national product, employment and interest rates, his policy of 5 to 7 per cent money supply growth would have.

Dr Burns refused to answer that barrage of questions, suggesting at one point that he had no forecasts, then saying staff predictions tended to be inaccurate and finally that he was sure committee members would not be able to keep secret any confidential forecasts by his staff he could make available.

He also said that his answers would only confuse the public and that the less the Fed said about its plans and predictions the better.

These answers infuriated the congressmen, and in the months ahead they intend to step up their attack and force the Fed to comply with the Democrats' desire for easier monetary policies.

Dr Burns argues that any easing in policies now will unleash a new and most damaging wave of inflation.

Dr Burns's views accurately mirror those of the Ford Administration that inflation today is a greater danger than the continuation of record high unemployment. The Democrats vociferously reject this view at the moment.

Supporting the Administration's view is the latest forecast by Chase Econometric Associates, which suggests that the high June consumer price index rate of 0.8 per cent merely indicates that the short period of reduction in inflation levels is over.

It forecasts that the second half of the year will see inflation rates in the 7 to 8 per cent range—almost double the rate of the first six months of this year.

Government posts attract office staff

By Patricia Tisdall

Although demand for office staff has eased, the number of vacancies for qualified personnel still outnumber applicants by six to one. This is one of the findings of the latest survey by the Alfred Marks Bureau.

It showed that the new salary scales together with secure employment conditions have brought a new attraction to the Government as an employer of office staff. As a result, some non-unionized industries have no vacancies at present for secretarial staff.

This is a radical change from a few years ago. When the company carried out an attitude survey of "job attraction" in 1968, out of 18 categories of employers, the Government came bottom of the popularity poll.

The survey, which covers the three-month period to the end of May, also reveals a slackening in office salary increases generally. The all-glass, all-category average salary in central London rose by £1.50.

During April the average salary in central London paid to office staff stood at £35.25, which was an increase of £3.7 over the year 1974. After allowance is made for cost-of-living increases, office staff in central London gained a real improvement of 1.5 per cent over 1974.

Goodyear study suggests airships to ferry cargo

By Arthur Reed

A study conducted by the Goodyear Aerospace Corporation for the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration has proposed two enormous airships—one of them to be powered by ten helicopters. Each would be able to lift three times as much cargo as a jumbo jet.

The biggest airship proposed would be 660 ft long and would obtain lift from 40 million cubic feet of helium, or nearly 200 times more than that carried by the Goodyear airship Europa, which is at present based in southern England. It would be powered by 16 turboprop engines.

The second craft would be 710 ft long. Power would come from ten Sikorsky CH-53E helicopters, five of which would be "hooked" on to each side. One

pilot would fly all ten from connected controls.

Speed of both airships would be around 150 miles an hour, which means that they could cross the United States in under 24 hours carrying huge cargoes, such as nuclear reactors, or heavy construction equipment.

Goodyear's study concluded that airships offer far better performance than other forms of transport when range, endurance and fuel economy are the dominant factors. Airships could operate from remote areas, and spend long periods in the air.

It also recommended the use of small airships as passenger and cargo carriers between airports, and a modified version of the airships flown by the United States Navy 20 years ago.

Italian unions seek more details of Pirelli shake-up

From John Earle
Rome, July 28

Trade union leaders today asked officials of Industrie Pirelli for more information concerning the Italian rubber and cable manufacturer's 270,000 lire (£190m) recovery plan, first submitted to them a week ago.

At the meeting of the two sides, the unions laid down certain points beyond which they would not go in future negotiations, according to Pirelli sources here.

These include the maintenance of job levels in the North; development of new jobs in the Mezzogiorno; principles

in the organization of work and the need to step up research. The mobility of labour was also discussed.

The plan intends to reverse Industrie Pirelli's loss-making record of recent years, by streamlining output so that each plant specializes in the manufacture of one particular class of machinery.

In view of the preliminary nature of today's talks, Signor Leopoldo Pirelli, the chairman, was not present. However, the company was represented by Signor Filiberto Patini, joint managing director. A further meeting has been set for September 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helping the small trader to make VAT payments

From Mr K. Shouls

Sir, In his recent letter (July 28), Jack Morrish, general secretary of the Customs and Excise group, wrote at great length about the £40 million VAT loss. He identifies tax evasion as the main cause of this 13 per cent shortfall on estimated VAT income, and goes on to demand additional staff to administer the tax.

Mr Morrish has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Given that there is always a minority of dishonest people in any situation, it is absurd to impute all the blame for the VAT loss to the small trader, but that they will also reduce the scope for tax avoidance, thereby increasing the revenue from VAT, without increasing the size of the present establishment involved in administering the tax.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH SHOULS,
Chief Executive,
National Federation of Self-Employed,
32 St Annes Road West,
St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.

demonstrated, even the Customs and Excise trained inspectors are often unable to assess the tax liability of even the smallest concerns. What hope is there then for the self-employed and small businessman, who may never have received any formal training in accountancy methods, to compile adequate VAT returns?

The National Federation of Self-Employed is currently preparing proposals for the reform of VAT which will embody this principle of simplification. We believe that our proposals will not only be an immense step forward for the small trader, but that they will also reduce the scope for tax avoidance, thereby increasing the revenue from VAT, without increasing the size of the present establishment involved in administering the tax.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH SHOULS,
Chief Executive,
National Federation of Self-Employed,
32 St Annes Road West,
St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.

Retrospective legislation at its worst: CTT

From Mr G. J. K. Widgery and Mr J. R. Facer

Sir, The anomalies and injustices of the hastily conceived legislation introducing capital transfer tax are manifold, and Mr Colin Prestige (July 10) does well to call attention to the case of the unfortunate testator who had set up a discretionary trust under his will and died on March 27, 1974, the day after Mr Healey announced that measures were to be introduced to tax discretionary trusts in a special but unspecified manner.

In the event, the proposals for taxing discretionary trusts made after March 26, 1974, were not announced until nine months later, on December 10, 1974, when the Finance Bill was published; so this was, in effect, retrospective legislation at its worst. Indeed, the Finance Act 1975 did not receive the Royal Assent until March 12, 1975.

What now concerned with an actual case where the testatrix (let us call her Miss Brown) made her will in the form of a discretionary trust on March 28, 1968. Mr Healey made his announcement on March 26, 1974, that the tax position of such trusts, made thereafter, would be changed.

Miss Brown died on November 26, 1974, before she or her advisers could have known the effect the changes in the law would have on her will. Thus Miss Brown had no opportunity of making suitable changes to her will (as she was perfectly entitled to do) during the last eight months of her life, for the very good reason that the legal position was unknown throughout that period.

As pointed out by Mr A. M. Alexander (June 26) it has only recently come to light that through an error on the part of the parliamentary draftsman, the Finance Act 1975 did not receive the Royal Assent until March 12, 1975.

It is to be hoped that the Chancellor will recognize the injustice which is caused by a combination of retrospective legislation and faulty drafting, by allowing such capital distributions to be made free of tax until April 1, 1976, or at the very least by bringing such distributions from will trusts (which speak from the date of death) within the concessional 10 per cent rates which apply to all other discretionary trusts created before March 26, 1974.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. K. WIDGERY
J. R. FACER
4 St Paul's Churchyard,
London, EC4.

Retail Price Index available

From Mr J. Littlewood

Sir, I should like to assure Mr H. A. L. Cockerell (July 18), and others interested in the index-linked National Savings securities that the Retail Price Index figure applicable to Retirement Issue National Savings Certificates and SAYE Third Issue is issued monthly to all Post Offices through the Department for National Savings. The figure is available on request to the enquiry at the Post Office counter.

Mr Cockerell makes the sensible suggestion that a list of RPI figures covering a 12-month period should be displayed at post offices. We are in fact making arrangements for the introduction of such a list. It will be retrospective to June, 1975, the month in which Retirement Issue Certificates came on sale, and will be updated monthly.

Yours faithfully,
J. LITTLEWOOD,
Director of Savings,
Department for National Savings,
Blythe Road,
London, W14.

Thermonuclear fusion

From Dr R. S. Pease

Sir, Your report from Brussels yesterday implied that this laboratory is unsuitable for the proposed JET experiment (aimed at the development of thermonuclear power) because the electric power supplies are inadequate.

This is not so. The international committee which reviewed the potential European sites for JET concluded that all six sites considered, including Culham, are acceptable. In particular the power supplies at Culham were judged to be very good.

Yours sincerely,
R. SEBASTIAN PEASE,
Director,
Culham Laboratory,
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Flat rate tax?

From Mr W. F. Younger

Sir, Now that we have the "obvious fairness" of flat amount pay increases, may we look forward to the equally obvious fairness of flat amount income tax?

W. F. YOUNGER,
1 Great Cumberland Place,
London, W1.

Reasons for NTV's £7.4m loss

From Mr D. Poore

Sir, The further letters NTV make it desirable to clarify the 20-month loss of £7.4m shown in the accounts. The post-merger plan provided for £6.3m of loss during a period of concentration in two factories, including a new conservative valuation of stock particularly spare parts. Profit were expected to appear by the end of the second year (in current six months), and to be earned at a sufficient rate to pay dividends on the Government investment by year (1976-77). It is true that the last five years' £100m of exports, mainly from BSA, Triumph, were gained at heavy loss but if the new two-factor plan had been allowed to proceed, future exports would have been profitable. The problem now is not the loss in the accounts but that, after all this expenditure, NTV does not have a viable business because production of the new engine has been denied to Small Heath. On the question of first consultants, Mr Hatch may like to know that the report which was issued, a summary of the choice of Small Heath is dated January, 1970.

When the Government unilaterally changed the agreed plan by requiring the continuation of Meriden by the co-operation of the NTV workforce, the NTV workforce would not be satisfied with the full knowledge, supported by audited figures, by the NTV management at the time that these losses could only be incurred by a substantial investment in NTV. Under coercion that "essential" finance would not otherwise be provided, the management agreed to hold the position against the background of the main losses, until the summer. The attempt to write a budget to minimize this loss not only drove up the price of NTV products to high levels but, even then, allowed no profit cushion out of which incentives could be offered to compete with the discounts offered by the leading firms to reduce their stockpiles. The effect has been to give a wholly erroneous impression of those who have not studied the matter in depth that there is no great demand for British motor cars.

The summer is now here and if the Government now disclaim responsibility for the problem, which is wholly their own creation, it is surely the biggest mistake they could make. Our force will return from holiday to the certainty of a three-day week, but if the Government do not act, it will be the last three days of which we can offer them anything.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS D. POORE, Chairman,
Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd,
1 Love Lane,
London, EC2,
July 25.

COMPANY MEETING

THE KULIM GROUP LIMITED

Mr. P. B. L. Coghlan's Review

The Forty-first Annual General Meeting of The Kulim Group Limited was held in London on July 24th.

In his circulated review, the Chairman (Mr P. B. L. Coghlan) comments on the Group's results for 1974. During that year, palm oil prices had reached record levels but the price of rubber had fallen to such an extent that, at the close of the year, the Malaysian Government had considered it necessary to introduce drastic restrictions on production and shipment of these commodities.

As wide fluctuations in currency exchange rates, all of which had become world-wide problems largely through the action of the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, were also a factor, although 1974 was a prosperous one for plantation companies, there had been problems to overcome. Conditions, however, were favourable for the Group, particularly due to its higher than average dependence on oil palms, and pre-tax profits at £1,910,674 had been the highest yet achieved.

In addition to the improvement in profits, the Group's Malaysian activities had made satisfactory progress in a number of new directions. As the main development programmes for the Group's palm oil mills and rubber factories had been completed, efforts were now being directed to exploring new fields of marketing both of palm oil and of sole crepe, the latter being the mainstay of the Group's rubber operations. As to palm oil, the Group was actively pursuing the possibility of local refining and other forms of processing. At present, all except an insignificant proportion of Malaysia's production of palm oil was exported in crude form and Mr Coghlan observes that although there were still certain technical difficulties to be overcome, it was logical that efforts be made to market production in a form as close as possible to consumer final requirements. It was hoped, therefore, that the Group would shortly be in a position to make the next major step for the oil palm industry in Malaysia.

With regard to sole crepe, the Group was also pursuing technical innovations to make full advantage of the market for its goods. In the meantime, the increased production facilities for the sole crepe, which was marketed throughout the world under the TRAM mark, were standing the Group in good stead.

Updated information regarding the Group's prospects for the current year was given by Mr Coghlan in his supplementary remarks to the Annual General Meeting, as follows:

"In my Review, I stated that unless the prices for oil and rubber commodities improve over the levels ruling at the time (24th June), profits would be some reduction. I am glad to say that there has been a material improvement both in the price of rubber and of palm oil since the time and, if this improvement is maintained, the Group's prospects will be better than anticipated. Although there may be some reduction on the recent profit achieved in 1974, particularly the palm oil price has recently improved by £3 a ton (since the March 1975 Annual General Meeting). The price of rubber has advanced by a further £20 per ton and, if this will, therefore, be of considerable advantage to the Company, being so high, it is a factor in the price of palm oil. The price of rubber has advanced by a further £20 per ton and, if this will, therefore, be of considerable advantage to the Company, being so high, it is a factor in the price of palm oil. The price of rubber has advanced by a further £20 per ton and, if this will, therefore, be of considerable advantage to the Company, being so high, it is a factor in the price of palm oil.

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LONDON & OVERSEAS FREIGHTERS

RESULTS

	1975	1974
Group Profit	£9,157,117	£7,869,430
Earnings per Share	29.3p	25.2p
Dividend per Share	3.216p	3.216p
Net Assets per Share	134.2p	110.6p
Net Current Assets per Share	57p	40p

The Chairman, in his Statement accompanying the Accounts to 31st March, 1975 said:

"Never before in the Company's history have we been faced with such an unpromising outlook. All the group's tankers—except the V.L.C.C. 'London Pride'—are laid up in Greece; freight rates in the dry-cargo field have been slowly but steadily falling; the current level being about half what it was a year ago; and the proposed 'taking into public ownership' of Austin & Pickersill has all the promise of being near-confiscation rather than acquisition for fair value.

Shippowning—especially tramp ship-owning—is a speculative and cyclical business. We have experienced good times and bad times in the past and, on balance, have come out well. In times of economic depression I have always left confident that a boom would follow. This time I am not so sure, for I see present conditions, not so much as a depression, but as an economic revolution of a kind never known before. No one can foretell how long it will be before world trade gets going again, but it would be foolhardy to expect any substantial improvement in the short term.

One must pin one's hopes on a conviction that the world and living standards are going forward

and that the present recession will be judged by history to be no more than a hiccup. I cannot accept that man's consumption of oil and need for raw materials and manufactured goods is going into a permanent decline. In my view it is only a matter of time before all the available ships will be required to transport the needs of mankind.

Only time will tell whether or not some of our older tankers will ever sail again, but I am sure that we are in as good a position as others with our SD14s and 140,000-ton tankers to take advantage of the upturn when it comes, for they are, in my opinion, the right size ships to have and have been acquired at prices far below their current replacement cost.

We must be thankful that we are in a position to minimise losses by laying-up ships and prepare for a year or two of inactivity. Our need today is for strong reserves and strong nerves. We have the former and, I believe, the latter.

Our resources must be conserved until better times and in this connection I make no promise of a dividend next year. We shall seek every opportunity, however unorthodox, to improve our position and keep under day-to-day surveillance changing conditions affecting our business."

8 BALFOUR PLACE, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1

Copies of the Annual Report for the year to 31st March, 1975 and the full text of the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Basil Mayne, of which the above is an extract, may be obtained from the Secretary.



THE TRUSTEES CORPORATION LIMITED

Chairman: A. G. Touche

Extracts from Report and Accounts for Year to 31st May, 1975

PROGRESS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

Index of Growth 1965=100

Year to 31st May	Gross Income	Ordinary Dividend per share
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Humber development chief decries lack of government funds

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial
Correspondent

Yorkshire and Humberside was suffering from government action on two counts, Dr John Skewis, director of the Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association, said yesterday. It was being squeezed out of the benefits of the EEC regional fund and, as part of England, escaped the attention of the Government, which was committed to its new multi-million pound development authorities in Scotland and Wales.

Presenting his association's annual report at Leeds, Dr Skewis said it seemed clear the region would have to progress by its own efforts and not expect additional help from the Government.

On the point of government assistance, he said: "We would like to talk to other development authorities in England with a view to deciding what action should be taken."

Whitehall was proposing spending £300m on development authorities in Scotland and Wales, and England looked like being left out. Dr Skewis felt England was being too quiet about the great deal of money being diverted to the other two countries.

Of the EEC regional fund, Dr Skewis said any region assisted by a national government was eligible for EEC assistance but our Government had introduced a list of priorities, and Yorkshire and Humberside was probably sixth or seventh on the list.

Any application for aid had to be made through the Department of Industry.

The indications were that Yorkshire and Humberside

schemes were receiving low priority.

The fund was for an experimental period of three years, he said, and the best chance for benefit that companies and local authorities had, was quickly to submit forceful applications for aid in the first year, because after that there would be huge numbers of applicants to contend with.

Dr Skewis said despite the fact that Yorkshire and Humberside's economy had shown considerable resilience during recent months, the average regional unemployment figure had risen by 0.8 per cent compared with 0.5 per cent nationally. He said: "I feel it important to warn against the kind of complacency that was tending to arise in the region before the present recession."

Average unemployment was a very coarse measure of economic health. There was still a lot wrong with our economy, and there were many reasons for making strenuous efforts to achieve growth and change.

He said average earnings in Yorkshire and Humberside were below the British average in almost every industry; there was a low level of capital investment per worker in the manufacturing industry; the family budget was nearly £2.75 a week below the United Kingdom figure and £2 below the Scottish level.

Certain areas had high unemployment levels that made no sense of the regional average. Others were struggling with the modernization of traditional industry. All were "needing more service industry and office jobs."

Flexible age urged for retirement

By Malcolm Brown

A flexible retirement age between 60 and 70 for both men and women is recommended by the Institute of Personnel Management, in its evidence on equal status to the Occupational Pensions Board.

In its memorandum of evidence, published yesterday, the institute says the present system fails to take into account wide differences in the population, irrespective of sex. Some people wish to retire early, others to continue an active career past normal retirement. It considers that men and women should not be treated as though they were separate species when it comes to retirement and pensions.

It notes that the Government, while trying to remove sex discrimination in other areas, still maintains differences in retirement ages for men and women in state pension schemes,

German fear of 1.5m unemployed

Munich, July 28.—Unemployment in West Germany, more than a million for the whole of this year, could well reach 1.4 million to 1.5 million by the start of 1976, the Economic Research Institute (IFO) says in its latest monthly report.

Even if the economy picked up enough to allow the country's gross national product to grow by 4 to 5 per cent in real terms, unemployment would still average about 1.1 million next year. IFO's predictions follow a progressive revision of earlier optimistic estimates that unemployment would drop below the million this year.

West Germany hoped at the start of the year for a significant upturn by the summer, but now reckons an average of more than 950,000 jobs is the likely level for 1975—a hope that officials have privately deemed too optimistic.—Reuters.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Chubb joins rights list with £6m call

By David Mott

The shares in Chubb, the locks, safes and burglar alarms group, slipped to 84p after news that the company plans to raise £6m with a one-for-four rights issue at 66p a share.

There was some surprise that the company should launch an issue of this size. There have been signs recently that the amount of money available for rights has been drying up and it is thought that some issues have been completed with difficulty.

Several blank days have been interpreted as a sign that some companies have called off issues at the last moment.

But Chubb has gone ahead and it says the money will help to pay for the considerable capital expenditure of recent years.

This particular expenditure—which has been financed by

bank overdraft—will now be funded from the issue. The group will be provided with resources for further United Kingdom capital expenditure, and a base for expansion and investment as the opportunity arises.

For the year to March 31 Chubb paid dividends totalling 4.36p, and now says that for the current year it hopes to raise the new shares to 10 per cent. The new shares associated with the rights will not qualify for last year's final payment of 3.53p.

Last year Chubb's pre-tax profits rose 35 per cent to a record £9.08m. Turnover improved from £85.1m to £108.1m and bank overdrafts and unsecured borrowings rose from £5m to £9.3m.

The issue is underwritten by Kleinwort, Benson, and the brokers are Hoare Govett.

Alfred Preedy in talks with Price Commission

Alfred Preedy has come a long way since it was simply a multiple tobaccoist. But in doing so it has run into the Price Commission whose interest in Preedy was made known by the company last August. The chairman, Mr H. L. Preedy, then said that the group's diversification had attracted Commission comment, but the board hoped to solve a "difficult" problem by going for turnover.

Now shareholders are told that talks are going on with the Commission because the group might have exceeded the margins laid down by the 1973 amount of the excess, if any, should be known by the time the annual accounts are published.

Apart from this, there can be little quibbling with the figures for the year to March 29, last. Pre-tax profits rose strongly from £355,000 to £782,000, with sales going ahead from £18.22m to £26.45m. So profits rose by 31 per cent while sales surged by 45 per cent.

The gross dividend yield goes up from 9.83 per cent gross to 10.75 per cent.

From its origins as a multiple tobaccoist, Preedy has gone into confectionery, fancy goods, bookelling, newsagency and stationery. There is to be a one for two scrip issue.

Big Australian broker suspended from trading

Patrick Partners, once one of the largest Australian stock brokers, was suspended from trading yesterday morning. This followed a request from the company that a receiver be appointed.

While full details have still to emerge, it appears that the firm's difficulties arose from the inability of the 25 per cent owned Patrick Corporation investment banking group to repay some A\$2.7m (about £1.6m) borrowed on call.

In London, the immediate feeling was that there was little stock-outstanding and the drop in mining share prices was precautionary. Those most affected were the energy stocks, particularly uranium issues. Pancontinental slid 20p to 455p. Patco Walsend eased 10p to 260p, while among the base metal shares, Western Mining

were 6p off at 147p and MIM 13p at 172p.

The news came as little surprise. There have been rumours in recent weeks that Patrick Partners had been selling stocks in Sydney as well below their original book cost, including Karleen Investments and Mary Karleen Uranium, 120,000 of the former at \$A1 each compared with a buying price believed to be around \$A18.

Patrick Partners was formed by the ebullient senior partner, Mr Rick Dowling, and Mr Pat Leary. During the Australian mining boom of the late sixties this firm which built up a staff to around 500 and now only 40 or so, transacted around 40 per cent of business in the mining sector. It is thought the firm's troubles are a continuation of the collapse of the Minerals Securities mining finance house in February 1971.

Courtaulds promises to let Highams stay single

By Adrienne Gleeson

It looks as though Lancashire-based Highams, Britain's biggest manufacturer of sheets and pillowcases, is to stay independent. Courtaulds has given the Director General of Fair Trading assurances that its future relations with Highams which would appear to preclude any attempt to control the smaller company.

In particular the group has agreed to reduce its present 29.79 per cent holding in Highams to less than 25 per cent by December 31, or such later date as may be agreed between Courtaulds and the Director General. It has also agreed not to seek representation upon the Highams board. Having satisfied the Director General of Fair Trading—who stated to take an active interest in the affair when Courtaulds' stake went over 25 per cent in March about its intentions, Courtaulds now knows that its acquisition over the past 18 months of a big minority shareholding in Highams is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Courtaulds says that it will maintain its stake as an investment, and that it never planned to exercise any form of control over Highams' policy through its shareholding. This rose to almost 30 per cent largely because the group went approached by willing sellers.

Highams was at first vehemently opposed to Courtaulds' building up a substantial stake. But recently it has been quiet. It now says it is "not dissatisfied" with the outcome.

Hall-Thermo opening drop

The agreed bid for Stone-Platt Industries for Ernest Scragg Holdings, a fellow textile machinery maker, brought about a sharp drop in the share price of Hall-Thermo.

Stone-Platt fell 5p to 61p, with Scragg easing to 10p, in line with the bid value.

on the sidelines. But the relative lack of success in some recent issues has frightened off some of the would be cash raisers for the time being.

One fresh rights issue came yesterday, however. Shares in Chubb & Son, the lock and burglar alarm company, eased to 83p after the announcement of plans to raise £6m by way of rights to shareholders.

Small gains were well scattered among the major industrial, although some saw any gains wiped out by turnover. Bats, with the half time report due today, traded cautiously around 293p. Glaxo Higgs (350p),

Stock markets

Equities show firmer trends

Stock markets were in better form yesterday, with a further recovery in the gilt edged section bringing gains in share prices as the new trading account made its debut. But buying developed and many major stocks were hardly tested.

Glaxo again had a very good day. Both "shorts" and "longs" performed well. Dealers said that, although business was far from being hectic, demand was strong and well-sustained.

"Shorts" opened above Friday's closing levels but soon went further ahead. Gains ranged up to 1 point on the day, with prices closing at the top. The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue is expected to be 11 per cent.

"Longs" were still the best section of the market, however. After opening 1 point higher, they hesitated briefly at midday, prices rose throughout the session. Advances on the day were often as much as 1 point. Dealers referred to the absence of a "tap" stick as one factor in the market's favour at present.

Equities were slow to make start yesterday, and only began to edge forward after the gilt edged market had cleared. Higher prices were held at the close, however, when indices showed net gains of around 2.5 per cent on the day. The FT index gained 7.3 to 294.5.

The market mood was helped by reports that the queue of prospectuses for rights issues has been substantially reduced in the past fortnight. The flood of rights issues over the past six months has been mopping up much of the institutional cash, and leaving existing shares

Fisons (339p), ICI (254p), Beecham (280p) and Court-audis (115p) all managed to move forward as some investors took the view that the second phase of the bull market has yet to come.

But a sharp reminder of the meaning of recession came in the form of reports that Marks & Spencer is cutting stocks by 10 per cent under the pressure of falling sales. Shares in Marks, which have been the target of bearish investment advice from inside the market for some time now, slipped to 93p at worst, but later rallied to close unchanged on the day at 97p. The damage to the share price may have been checked by a recommendation from another press source.

But several of the textile suppliers to Marks & Spencer were unsettled by the report, and the store group has warned that it is lower purchasing—needed to Coral slipped to 15p, L. J. Dew, hirst to 50p and F. Miller (Textiles) to 31p. But selling of these shares was very light.

Heavy engineering issues enjoyed a more successful session than for some time. President Ford's admission of the need to integrate the US and EEC economic policies helped restore confidence. Hawker Siddeley ended 4p up at 254p, GKN 6p up at 215p and The Rover 4p up to 240p. Press comment added GEC 4p higher at 123p and Metal Box at 218p continued to recover from the malaise which followed last month's rights issue.

But a dull feature was De La Rue's slip to 165p as the market grew nervous while awaiting the quarterly report which is due tomorrow. Reed International at 200p were also left out of the general recovery, with the City still unhappy with the claim of closure in Scotland.

Other stock and consumer stocks managed small rises, although buying pressure was very thin indeed. Debenhams (64p) put on 3d, and British Home Stores (233p) and Tesco Higgs (46p) to closed higher.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 28. Dealings End Aug 8. § Contango Day, Aug 11. Settlement Day, Aug 15.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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[illegible]

£4,000 plus Appointments

مكازم الأجريل

Lincolnshire

Museums

Keeper of Display Services

SO1 24,238-24,545

Applicants for this new post in the County Museums Service should be both suitably qualified and experienced persons.

The Keeper will be responsible for the display of the permanent collections, for establishing a circulating exhibition service, and for the implementation of interpretative schemes in historic buildings within the County. The post offers considerable scope for initiative and flair for a person interested in the presentation of museum collections.

The County Council has agreed a scheme of removal and lodging allowances payable in appropriate cases, and there is also the possibility of assistance with house purchase and bridging loan facilities.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Personnel and Central Services, County Offices, Lincoln (telephone Lincoln 28831, ext 271) to whom completed forms should be returned by 22 August, 1975.

COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

Baker and McKenzie have a vacancy for an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR with preferably two years' post admission experience in company and commercial law. First class opportunity and salary for suitable applicant. Applicants will preferably be university graduates with good academic qualifications. Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to Malcolm J. P. Baker, Baker and McKenzie, 95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JP.

Appointments Vacant so on page 23

GENERAL VACANCIES

DIVISIONAL MANAGERS

NATIONAL CHARITY HAS GRANTED VACANCIES FOR VISIONAL MANAGERS IN WEST OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE, AVON & SOUTH WALES AND IN ENGLAND FOR ONE OF ITS LARGEST FUND-RAISING DEPARTMENTS.

A successful applicant will be capable of administering a considerable staff and of managing the day-to-day activities of the department. The Divisional Manager will work from home and the duties include the planning, direction and control of fund-raising activities, undertaken by up to 10 staff, including the recruitment, training and supervision of staff, and the achievement of targets by staff.

Car or car allowance will be made available; out of pocket expenses reimbursed and a pension fund and life assurance scheme open to successful applicants.

Please write to Frank Baker, P.O. Box 408, London W1A 4JB, quoting ref. no. 127.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

A small group of Societies, including the Royal Society of Medicine, is seeking an administrative secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the societies. The post involves a wide range of administrative duties, including the organization of meetings and seminars, the preparation of reports and the management of the societies' finances. The successful applicant will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject, preferably in the social sciences, and will have a minimum of two years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £2,500 per annum, plus a pension and life insurance.

Mr. V. A. Jones, Administration and Personnel Officer, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1E 9JJ.

MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

MALE OR FEMALE. We are looking for a specialist in the field of management, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar post, to join our team. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the organization of meetings and seminars, the preparation of reports and the management of the department's finances. The salary is £3,500 per annum, plus a pension and life insurance.

WHICH CAREER SUITS YOU BEST?

Why choose the day? Our questionnaire will help you to identify which career suits you best. It is a free service, and the results are valid for life. We can give you a confidential copy of the questionnaire, and you can return it to us at any time. The questionnaire is available in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. It is a free service, and the results are valid for life. We can give you a confidential copy of the questionnaire, and you can return it to us at any time. The questionnaire is available in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

DEPUTY WARDEN

To join two other staff in running a small home for the elderly in Putney. Please apply to 01-892 2606 or do not apply.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGLATE Legal Staff. The specialist legal staff, offering a confidential service to employers and staff. We are looking for a legal secretary to join our team. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the organization of meetings and seminars, the preparation of reports and the management of the department's finances. The salary is £2,500 per annum, plus a pension and life insurance.

ARTICLED CLERK

required for busy City Solicitor. Must be graduate who has taken Part II in April, 1975. Please apply to 01-892 2606 or do not apply.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

We are looking for an experienced research assistant/secretary to join our small editorial team on special projects. Desirable qualifications are: a degree, curiosity and persistence, some experience relevant to editorial research, secretarial skills, and the ability to work under pressure. If you are aged over 21 and have these requirements we can offer a salary of £2,500 p.a. plus a pension and life insurance. For interview send details of age, education and experience to: Press Room, Personnel Department, Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 2, New-Parish, Hove, Sussex, BN1 1PS, London, W.C.1.

RESTORER

-Paintings

£4,810-£7,520

This London-based post is in the Conservation Section which deals with the restoration and preservation of mural and ceiling decorations and easel pictures in the care of the Department.

Candidates, aged at least 28, must have at least 7 years' experience of modern techniques in the examination, conservation, cleaning and restoration of paintings, painted murals and ceilings. They should normally hold a relevant diploma or other qualification awarded by a recognised College of Art.

Starting salary may be above the minimum of the quoted range. Non-contributory pension scheme. For further details and an application form to be returned by 26 September, 1975, write to Civil Service Commission, Alencore Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 1JF, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 56551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-899 1882 (24-hour answering service).

Please quote ref. G/9776.

Department of the Environment

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Due to expansion of our Line Voyage and Cruising Operations we are seeking to engage an energetic qualified accountant with experience in passenger shipping operations. The successful candidate will be required to take control and be responsible to the Financial Director for handling of passage monies, preparation of voyage accounts and financial statistics.

The position will be based in London where the Company have offices in the City and the West End.

Please write in the first instance to Box 0210 S, The Times, giving full details of qualifications, experience and salary required.

Barristers & Solicitors

Progressive careers in the Royal Air Force Legal Branch

Applications are invited from Barristers and Solicitors for appointment to the Royal Air Force Legal Branch.

The work involves a wide variety of legal duties which will include all aspects of criminal, civil, family law and general legal questions.

An officer can expect to undertake a considerable amount of work, and to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the branch. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in law, and will have a minimum of two years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £2,500 per annum, plus a pension and life insurance.

For further information please write to the Director of Legal Services, Royal Air Force, 1, Whitehall, London SW1A 2BQ, or telephone 01-899 1882 (24-hour answering service).

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THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation, White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black.

HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT.

THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

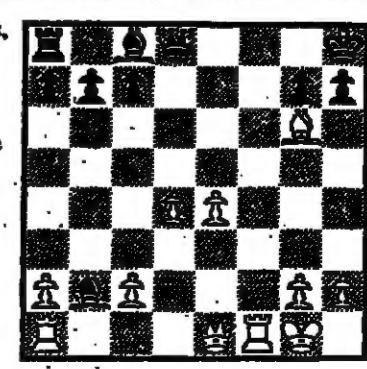
The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.



THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem; and send them to:

Name
Address
Telephone No.

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(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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